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Mr. Wilson

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EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

FEBRUARY, 1946

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in January

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
April 2, 1946

Price \$1 a year

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
 DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
 EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
 OTTAWA - CANADA

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
 TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
 IN THE LAST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1946.

Dominion Statistician: Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.
 Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M.E.K. Roughsedge.

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further recession in industrial activity throughout Canada at the beginning of February, repeating the movement indicated at mid-winter in seven of the last eight years. Previously, employment had frequently, though not invariably, shown partial recovery at Feb. 1 from the year-end lay-offs. The 15,612 firms in the eight leading industries furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the date under review had a combined working force of 1,701,579 persons, as compared with 1,715,109 at Jan. 1. This was a decline of 13,530 persons, or 0.8 p.c.; the percentage loss coincided with that noted at Feb. 1, 1945.

The index number of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 168.2 at the first of January, 1946, to 166.9 at Feb. 1, when it was 6.7 p.c. below that of 178.9 at the same date a year ago. This contraction did not conform to the seasonal movement at the beginning of February in the experience of the period, 1929-37, used in calculating the factors of seasonal variation, so that the seasonally-adjusted index was also reduced, falling from 174.8 at Jan. 1, to 173.4 at the date under review.

The resumption of work on a more usual scale following the interruption occasioned by the year-end holidays resulted in a rise of 5.9 p.c. in the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at the beginning of February. This increase was proportionately, very similar to that of six p.c. which had been indicated at Feb. 1, 1945, over the preceding month.

Employment in manufacturing showed considerable recovery at the date under review, although the gain of some 12,700 persons, or 1.3 p.c. from the preceding report was below the average at mid-winter in the years since 1920. On the other hand, the latest advance was rather larger than that at Feb. 1 in either 1945 or 1944. Part of the increase indicated at the date under review was due to the re-employment of

Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1946, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at February 1, 1946 and January 1, 1946, With Comparative Figures for Feb. 1, 1945 and Feb. 1, 1944, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1946	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1946	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
			Weekly Earnings at				Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1944
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	127,335	3,665,321	30.56	29.04	31.39	29.95	108.7	111.2	118.0	116.2	151.0	147.7	170.0	160.0
Prince Edward Island	2,519	65,868	26.15	26.35	25.56	25.03	114.1	112.4	115.5	118.4	141.1	140.0	140.0	156.6
Nova Scotia	72,391	2,244,843	31.01	28.95	33.51	31.61	102.6	104.9	114.6	113.1	141.1	134.6	170.7	159.7
New Brunswick	52,425	1,554,610	29.65	29.50	28.56	27.73	118.5	121.6	124.2	121.5	168.4	170.8	170.2	161.5
Quebec	505,643	15,463,412	30.58	28.72	30.57	29.98	106.1	109.2	120.2	126.2	157.6	150.5	153.6	156.1
Ontario	719,556	23,272,765	32.34	29.96	32.97	32.97	107.6	106.8	114.5	114.1	126.1	117.7	136.9	138.8
Prairie Provinces	199,620	6,556,931	32.86	31.71	31.67	30.99	113.3	117.4	112.3	113.1	140.6	140.7	137.5	133.8
Manitoba	92,020	2,985,933	32.45	31.18	31.51	30.12	112.1	116.1	114.2	111.9	137.0	136.3	134.8	127.1
Saskatchewan	38,219	1,217,795	31.86	31.60	30.88	29.67	106.9	112.6	105.6	101.6	131.1	136.9	129.7	120.5
Alberta	69,381	2,355,203	33.95	32.49	33.21	32.83	118.2	121.9	116.5	121.8	151.4	148.7	145.8	151.4
British Columbia	149,425	5,188,292	34.72	32.10	34.80	34.77	116.2	121.3	127.5	139.4	144.7	137.3	157.0	172.6
CANADA	1,701,579	54,348,721	31.94	29.92	32.15	31.76	109.3	110.2	117.2	119.8	135.1	127.6	146.4	146.1
(b) Cities														
Montreal	246,940	7,840,320	31.75	28.81	32.14	31.47	112.7	112.5	125.6	135.3	139.7	126.6	158.2	167.0
Quebec City	23,318	638,767	27.39	25.62	28.27	28.60	96.9	102.0	140.9	165.7	126.7	124.6	192.7	228.8
Toronto	229,731	7,441,147	32.39	30.58	32.26	32.94	112.9	112.9	114.9	126.8	136.0	128.4	149.7	158.0
Ottawa	21,877	607,476	27.77	26.46	28.43	27.17	109.4	112.0	111.4	107.1	121.5	128.1	136.9	126.4
Hamilton	56,189	1,807,294	32.16	29.82	33.67	33.80	105.3	104.4	112.7	110.9	122.9	113.0	137.6	136.4
Windsor	31,452	1,324,828	42.12	34.17	44.22	44.46	99.2	78.9	122.1	129.2	110.7	71.4	142.8	150.9
Winnipeg	59,698	1,796,916	30.00	28.16	28.80	28.25	115.9	120.7	120.5	119.3	136.5	133.4	137.0	132.9
Vancouver	69,589	2,296,532	33.00	30.40	34.01	34.17	135.2	139.2	157.1	179.0	168.8	160.2	201.8	233.5
Halifax	24,767	709,436	28.64	26.22	29.96	-	141.1	136.9	155.0	-	177.8	157.9	217.9	-
Saint John	13,737	396,671	28.89	26.84	30.05	-	131.0	125.0	137.3	-	175.2	155.3	193.9	-
Sherbrooke	9,151	228,211	24.94	22.73	25.62	-	103.8	102.6	106.0	-	123.3	111.0	130.7	-
Three Rivers	8,245	247,196	29.98	26.61	26.77	-	103.2	101.6	123.3	-	121.5	114.0	139.3	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	17,781	527,608	29.67	26.00	30.70	-	118.8	116.9	111.2	-	154.9	133.5	148.2	-
London	21,536	646,376	30.01	28.20	29.48	-	120.8	118.2	119.8	-	143.4	131.8	140.5	-
Fort William - Port Arthur	9,670	333,514	34.49	32.63	36.05	-	66.5	74.1	111.0	-	86.3	90.9	149.4	-
Regina	9,562	278,885	29.11	27.95	26.86	-	105.5	113.4	108.1	-	133.9	136.2	135.7	-
Saskatoon	6,446	180,104	27.93	27.29	26.83	-	123.3	136.0	120.2	-	163.9	168.5	146.2	-
Calgary	18,077	577,349	31.94	31.00	31.18	-	114.0	116.4	114.5	-	139.2	138.0	137.3	-
Edmonton	17,701	531,914	30.05	28.61	29.16	-	130.2	135.6	125.0	-	156.4	156.3	150.2	-
Victoria	11,968	374,524	31.29	27.98	34.19	-	140.8	145.3	166.3	-	175.5	162.0	226.7	-
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	955,365	30,931,619	32.38	29.49	33.06	32.78	108.5	107.1	126.0	135.3	134.9	121.2	162.6	170.6
Durable Goods ^{1/}	436,851	15,449,102	35.21	31.30	36.44	35.86	103.5	101.9	138.3	156.6	129.3	113.3	179.8	200.2
Non-Durable Goods	495,955	14,701,229	29.64	27.57	29.06	28.54	113.5	112.0	119.2	116.3	141.8	130.1	145.9	140.0
Electric Light and Power	20,561	761,268	37.96	37.07	37.48	37.67	107.7	109.5	94.3	90.3	126.6	125.7	109.7	105.5
Logging	103,457	2,701,992	26.12	27.37	25.13	24.94	216.5	217.6	197.3	171.7	264.3	299.4	249.4	218.5
Mining	71,078	2,799,584	39.39	36.59	39.39	38.12	85.1	84.1	85.5	90.0	106.4	97.7	107.1	108.9
Communications	54,179	1,104,325	32.31	32.53	31.25	30.64	131.0	130.8	113.4	108.1	155.6	156.3	130.9	122.2
Transportation	156,246	6,133,647	39.26	39.01	38.98	35.99	123.7	126.7	119.6	115.1	146.4	151.2	145.3	130.1
Construction and Maintenance	130,454	4,072,156	31.22	28.98	29.98	29.85	73.7	77.5	64.7	65.2	100.1	97.6	85.0	85.5
Services	52,744	1,075,339	20.39	19.80	19.70	19.43	122.2	121.3	115.9	114.6	155.0	146.3	142.1	136.9
Trade	198,054	5,529,079	27.92	26.74	26.52	26.17	113.8	123.5	108.0	102.0	135.0	140.2	122.0	114.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,701,579	54,348,721	31.94	29.92	32.15	31.76	109.3	110.2	117.2	119.6	135.1	127.6	146.4	146.1
Finance	70,357	2,411,370	34.27	34.14	32.93	31.98	117.1	116.7	110.8	108.3	139.1	138.2	126.2	119.8
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,771,336	56,760,091	32.03	30.09	32.18	31.76	109.6	110.4	117.0	119.5	135.3	128.1	145.6	146.9

^{1/}This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

automotive workers who had been on strike for over three months, but very general improvement was shown in the many other branches of manufacturing, that in the textile division being most noteworthy. There were important seasonal losses in animal-food processing, and chemical factories also showed lowered activity.

Taken as a unit, the non-manufacturing industries reported curtailment, which in many groups was seasonal in character. The largest reductions were those of 6,860 persons in construction, and 16,668 in trade, in each of which the percentage decline was slightly below-average. The trend was also unfavourable in logging and transportation, while heightened activity was indicated in mining, communications and services. The advances were not pronounced.

PAYROLLS.

The weekly salaries and wages paid at Feb. 1 by the co-operating establishments totalled \$54,348,721, a sum which exceeded by \$3,026,840, or 5.9 p.c., the disbursements reported at Jan. 1 for the holiday week. The latest average earnings were \$31.94; as compared with \$29.92 at Jan. 1, this was a rise of \$2.02, a sum which differed little from the advance of \$2.05 indicated at Feb. 1, 1945. The average then, however, was rather higher, standing at \$32.15. The per capita figures for Feb. 1 in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1944, \$31.76; 1943, \$29.96, and 1942, \$27.65.

Including the statistics for financial institutions, the sums distributed in weekly payrolls at the beginning of February amounted to \$56,760,091, as compared with \$53,717,082 a month earlier. The reported employees in the nine leading industries numbered 1,771,936 at Feb. 1, and 1,785,257 at Jan. 1. The average earnings in the nine major industrial groups, including finance, were \$32.03 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.09 at Jan. 1, 1946, and \$32.18 at Feb. 1, 1945.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the larger cities, and gives comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1946, and Feb. 1, 1945. In the table on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls monthly from 1942.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, there has been a general increase of 9.3 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these persons have risen by 35.1 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1946, amounted to 9.6 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 35.3 p.c.

The explanation previously given for the generally greater rise in the payrolls than in the number of employees may again be stated: (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work; the importance of the latter factor has of course greatly diminished since the end of the war, (2) the payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their absorption into the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a large number of cases.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Date	Eight Leading Industries			Manufacturing			Date
	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.7	\$27.92	130.7	142.5	\$28.11	Jan. 1, 1943
Feb. 1	118.5	139.3	29.96	132.2	157.0	30.65	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	118.6	143.0	30.72	133.0	162.1	31.49	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.3	31.81	Apr. 1
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09	May 1
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.93	133.5	163.1	31.62	June 1
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.8	164.7	31.62	July 1
Aug. 1	121.6	147.5	31.06	135.5	166.2	31.77	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	122.6	150.8	31.53	137.7	171.9	32.37	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.7	32.62	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.86	Dec. 1
Jan. 1, 1944	121.5	140.4	29.69	134.8	156.5	30.18	Jan. 1, 1944
Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	135.3	170.6	32.78	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	134.8	172.2	33.23	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.37	134.2	171.7	33.28	Apr. 1
May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	132.9	168.1	32.92	May 1
June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80	132.8	166.7	32.64	June 1
July 1	120.0	148.1	31.72	134.4	167.7	32.44	July 1
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63	133.9	166.8	32.38	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	31.69	134.6	168.6	32.55	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.36	133.2	169.2	33.02	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29	131.7	168.1	33.20	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19	131.0	168.0	33.35	Dec. 1
Jan. 1, 1945	118.1	138.1	30.10	126.6	147.1	30.22	Jan. 1, 1945
Feb. 1	117.2	146.4	32.15	128.0	162.6	33.06	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	116.7	148.8	32.82	127.6	164.7	33.56	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	115.8	144.1	32.00	126.7	158.7	32.55	Apr. 1
May 1	114.9	145.4	32.55	125.4	161.9	33.59	May 1
June 1	114.8	143.3	32.10	124.4	157.4	32.88	June 1
July 1	114.9	144.5	32.32	123.2	156.3	32.94	July 1
Aug. 1	114.6	143.0	32.09	121.5	152.9	32.73	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	113.2	141.1	32.06	118.2	148.0	32.58	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	110.5	137.8	32.08	112.1	140.4	32.54	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	112.1	139.3	31.95	110.9	139.3	32.64	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	113.4	139.5	31.63	109.6	136.7	32.44	Dec. 1
Jan. 1, 1946	110.2	127.6	29.92	107.1	121.2	29.49	Jan. 1, 1946
Feb. 1	109.3	135.1	31.94	108.5	134.9	32.38	Feb. 1
Mar. 1							Mar. 1
Apr. 1							Apr. 1
May 1							May 1
June 1							June 1
July 1							July 1
Aug. 1							Aug. 1
Sept. 1							Sept. 1
Oct. 1							Oct. 1
Nov. 1							Nov. 1
Dec. 1							Dec. 1

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Monthly Statistics of Payrolls.

The questionnaire used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods; the payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, Unemployment Insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Incentive and production bonuses are also included. The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of salaried employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the former surveys, as a result of the collection of the statistics of payrolls, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

Until the last few months, the expansion in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has been relatively greater than that in the non-manufacturing industries, but since the late autumn of last year, the situation has been reversed, the indexes in the latter group of industries being slightly higher than those in manufacturing. Thus at Feb. 1, the index of factory employment showed an increase of 8.5 p.c. from June 1, 1941, since when the weekly salaries and wages have risen by 34.9 p.c., whereas in the non-manufacturing classes, the advance in this comparison amounted to 10.2 p.c. in the case of employment, and to 35.5 p.c. in the case of the payrolls.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups; the table on page 6, and that on the last page of this bulletin, shows the distribution indicated at Feb. 1, 1946, with comparisons from earlier enquiries. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used. The degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously also an extremely important factor.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

During the present period of conversion to peace-time conditions, it has been found necessary to obtain monthly data showing the sex distribution of the workers in recorded employment; in 1944 and 1945, such enquiries were made semi-annually, at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, while earlier surveys of sex distribution were undertaken at Oct. 1 in 1943 and 1942. Thus the latest statistics result from the seventh enquiry of the kind. None of the information previously obtained, however, affords an entirely satisfactory basis of comparison with the present data, owing to the seasonal changes which normally take place between the autumn, the early spring, and mid-winter. Industrial activity ordinarily is at its annual high level about Oct. 1, while for obvious reasons, employment generally is usually at the minimum during the winter and spring. The completion or cancellation of war contracts since the termination of hostilities has brought about marked changes in the numbers and the proportions of male and female workers. In some cases, the available information is insufficient to permit the assessment of the relative importance of variations due to this factor, and those resulting from seasonal causes. The third significant factor in the situation is of course the industrial activity which results from the backlog of demand for consumers' goods and services, as the easing of the labour market permits higher levels of employment in industries which during the war had low priority in securing workers.

At the beginning of February, the 15,612 employers furnishing data in the eight main industries divisions (viz., manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade) reported 1,312,334 men and 389,245 women employees, the latter constituting 229 per thousand of the indicated working force. When adjustment is made for changes among the co-operating firms since last October, it may be estimated that there has been an increase of nearly 8,500, or 0.7 p.c., in the number of males, and a decline of over 27,000, or 6.5 p.c. in the number of females in recorded employment. The general change in the same comparison amounts to a loss of 1.1 p.c.; the experience of the years 1929-37 shows that, normally, a general decrease of rather more than eight p.c. is to be expected between Oct. 1 and Feb. 1. Thus the falling-off in employment from last autumn to the date under review was decidedly less than usual. This situation results partly from greatly increased activity in the non-manufacturing industries, and partly from the fact that the seasonal recession in manufacturing in more recent months has been

below-average.

In the nine leading industries, including finance, (for which data have been collected too recently to permit the calculation of factors of seasonal variation), the number of women workers was given as 426,409 in a total staff of 1,771,936. Their ratio was 241 per thousand, as compared with 253 at Oct. 1 and 267 at Apr. 1, 1945. The latest proportion was the lowest since that of 235 at Apr. 1, 1942, when the first enquiry into sex distribution was undertaken in connection with the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls.

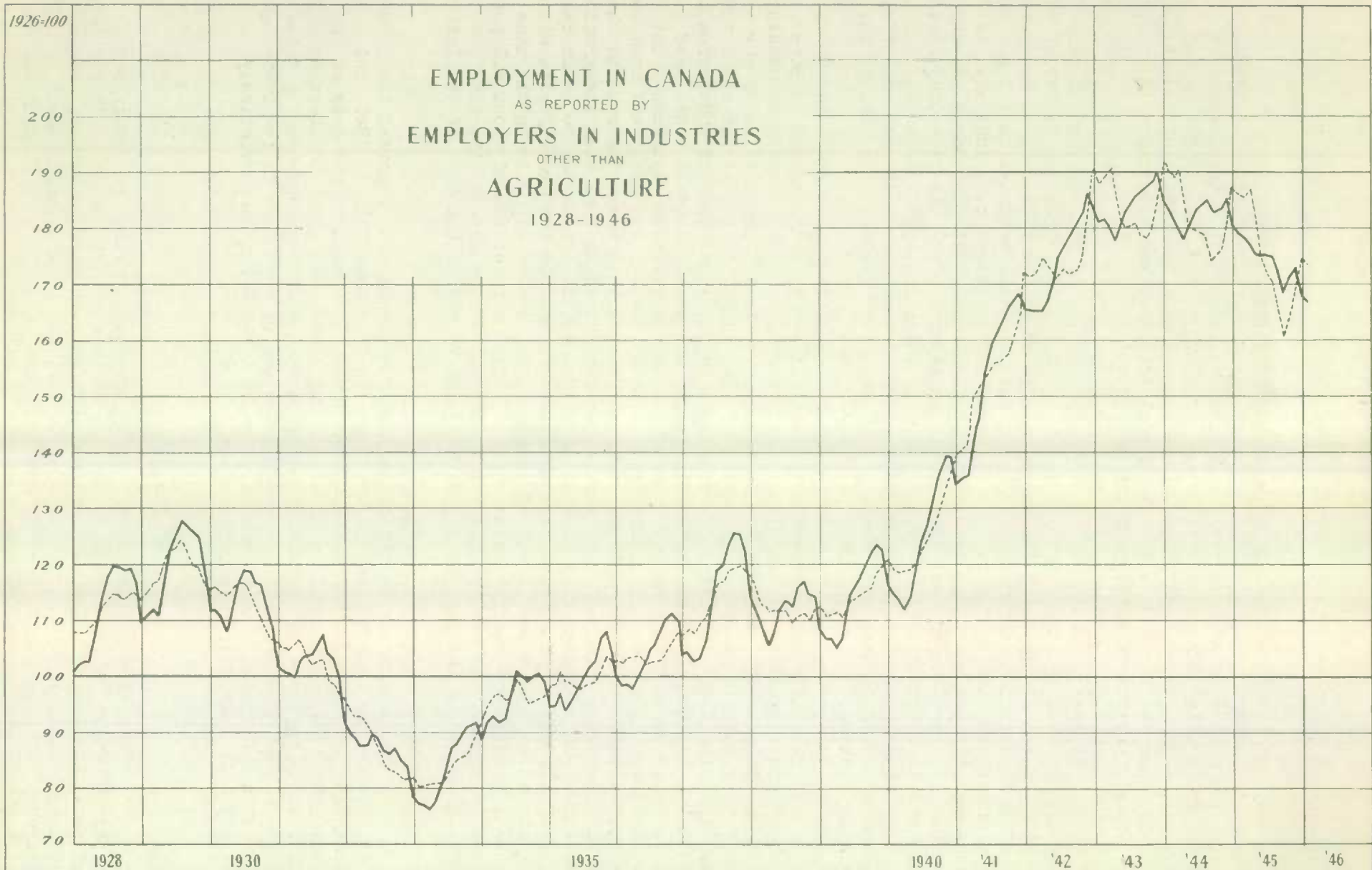
As compared with Oct. 1, 1945, the number of men reported in manufacturing had declined by approximately 10,200, or 1.4 p.c., while the number of women on the staffs of the co-operating factories has fallen by about 21,400, or 8.3 p.c. The general contraction in manufacturing up to Feb. 1, 1946, amounted to 3.2 p.c., a proportion which was smaller than that of between six and seven p.c. indicated as typical during this period in the experience of the years, 1929-37. Among the non-manufacturing classes, the general increase in employment since the preceding survey of sex distribution amounted to 1.8 p.c.; the gain among men approximated 3.3 p.c., and the loss among women, 3.5 p.c. Under ordinary circumstances, the falling-off in the non-manufacturing industries from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1 is greater than that in the manufacturing classes.

The effect of the termination of the war upon employment is more clearly seen in a comparison of the statistics for Feb. 1, 1946, with those obtained at Apr. 1, 1945, the greatest lay-offs due to the completion or cancellation of war contracts having taken place prior to Oct. 1 of last year. In the period since the beginning of April, 1945, the index of employment in the eight leading industries has fallen by 5.7 p.c., whereas conformity with the normal seasonal trend would have produced an increase of about two p.c. Among the men in recorded employment, the decrease since Apr. 1 of last year amounts to some 27,800, or 2.1 p.c., and that among women to approximately 74,300, or 16 p.c. In connection with these figures and those given in the preceding paragraph, and particularly in studying them with the greatly increased amount of unemployment indicated in recent months, it should be noted that, to date, over 485,500 men and women have been discharged from the Armed Forces since V-E Day, many of whom have been absorbed in industrial employment. Among the nine leading industries, there has been since Apr. 1, 1945, a reduction of about 1.8 p.c. in recorded employment for men, and 14.6 p.c. for women, the number laid-off approximating 24,900 in the case of the former, and 72,800 in the case of the latter sex.

The manufacturing establishments furnishing data reported the release of some 92,200 men and 68,300 women between Apr. 1, 1945, and Feb. 1, 1946, the losses amounting to 11.3 p.c. among the former and to 22.5 p.c. in the case of the latter sex. Thus the curtailment in manufacturing since last April has been accompanied by a considerable increase in the employment of men in the non-manufacturing industries; although the number of women on the staffs of the larger employers in the latter group of industries has declined, the reduction as would be expected, was relatively substantially less than that in manufacturing.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the eight largest cities and the leading industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1946, and Feb. 1, 1945.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937

In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Feb. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. The table on the last page of this bulletin shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1945.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

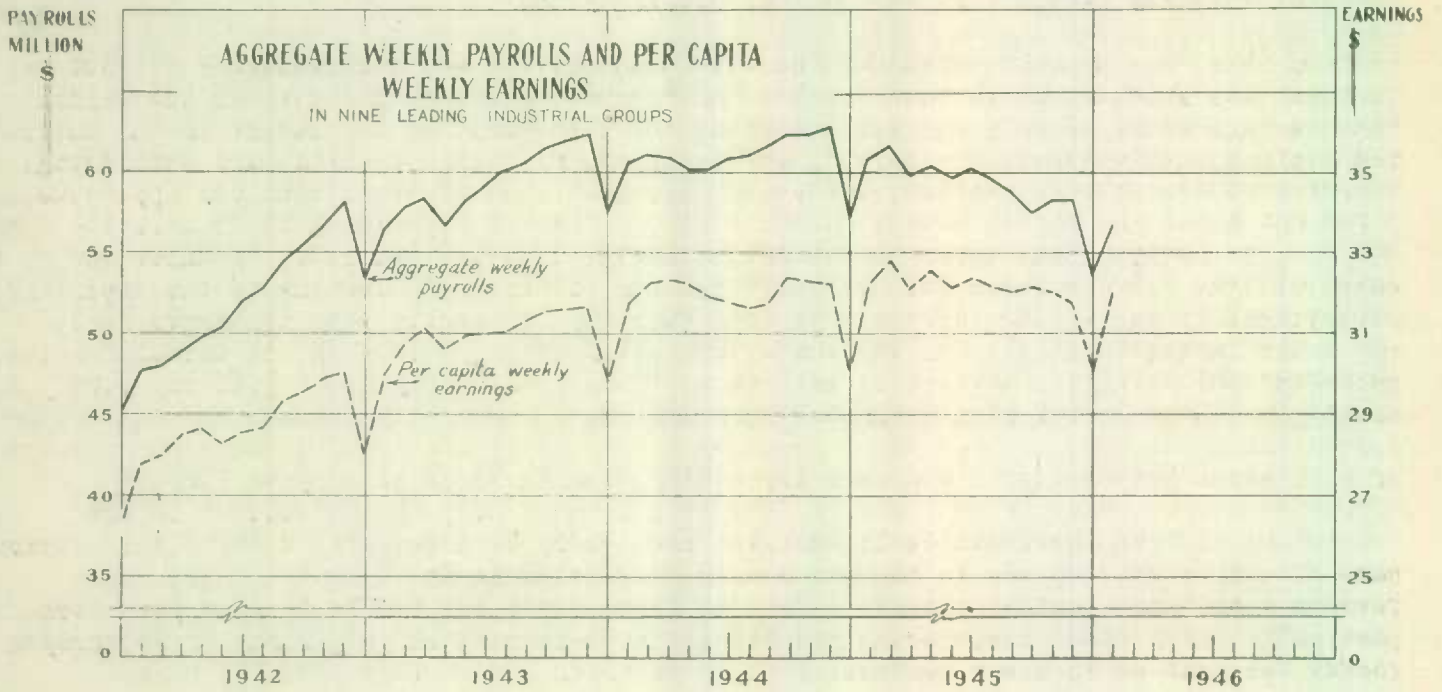
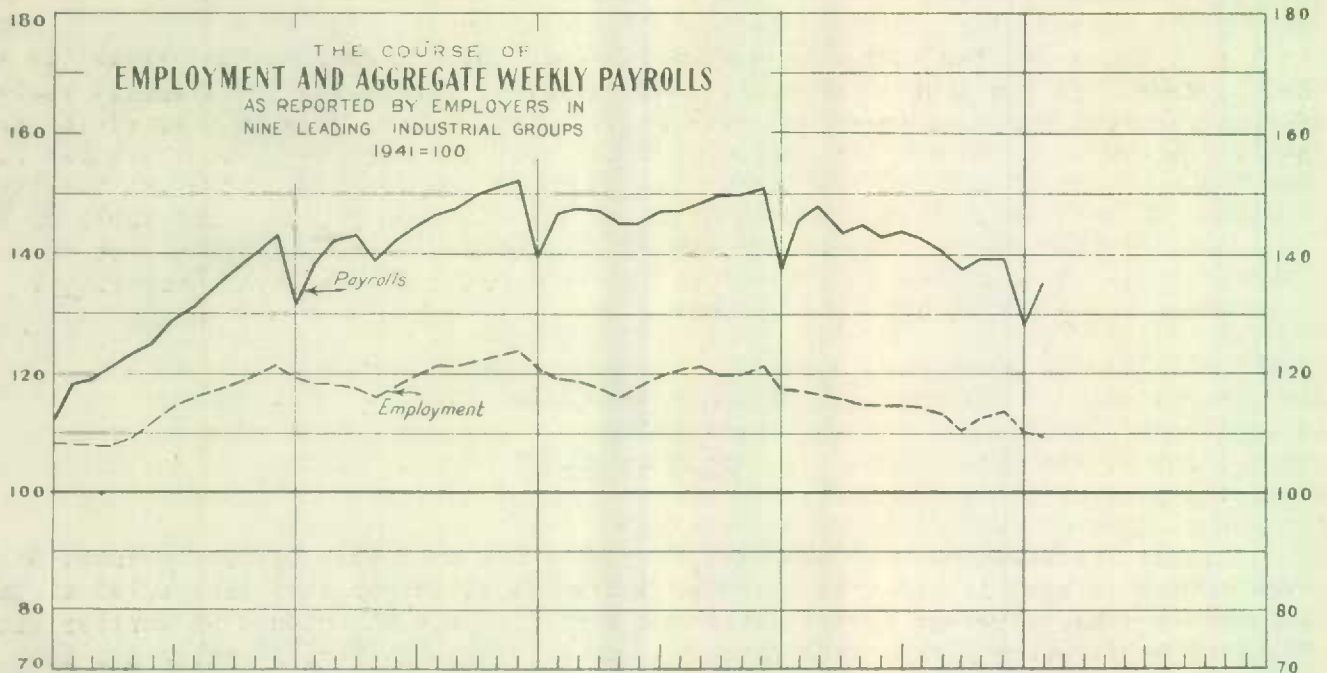
Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing showed a decidedly upward movement at the beginning of February, when the increase was somewhat larger than that noted at Feb. 1 in 1945 or 1944, although it was less-than-normal in the experience of earlier winters of the record. It was also substantially smaller than the decline which had been indicated at the first of January of the present year.

The improvement at the date under review was fairly evenly divided between the durable and the non-durable manufactured goods industries; in the former, the re-employment of many workers following the settlement of the strike in the automobile industry was a factor. The leather, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, paper product, rubber, textile, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions reported greater activity at the beginning of February. The largest expansion was in textiles, in which the gain of over 5,500 workers was above average for midwinter, according to the experience of preceding years. The increases in the remaining industries just mentioned were on a much smaller scale. On the other hand, there were contractions in animal food, beverage and chemical factories; the largest losses, of nearly 2,000 persons, took place in meat and fish packing plants and dairies.

The 8,480 factories furnishing data at the beginning of February reported a combined working force of 955,365 men and women, an increase of 12,719, or 1.3 p.c., over their staffs at Jan. 1. The index, at 182.3, was a few points above the Jan. 1 figure of 179.9, but was otherwise the lowest since Sept. 1, 1941. As compared with the index of 215.0 at Feb. 1, 1945, there was a loss of 15.2 p.c. Since the latest gain was not equal to that usually indicated at the beginning of February, there was a decline in the seasonally-adjusted index, which fell from 191.9 at Jan. 1, to 189.2 at the date under review.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- An important advance was recorded in the weekly salaries and wages at Feb. 1, as compared with a month earlier; the latest disbursements aggregated \$30,931,619, exceeding by 11.3 p.c. the sum of \$27,799,590 reported by the same manufacturers at Jan. 1. This gain was due mainly to a return to more normal working hours following the year-end holidays, which had affected the figures shown in the preceding survey, but the resumption of operations as a result of the settlement of the dispute in the automotive industry was also a factor. The per capita earnings, which had declined from \$32.44 at Dec. 1 to \$29.49 at Jan. 1, rose to \$32.38 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$33.06 at the same date in 1945, and



\$32.78 at Feb. 1, 1944.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Feb. 1, 1946, was 134.9, as compared with 121.2 at the beginning of January, and 162.6 at Feb. 1, 1945; the latest index was the lowest since Apr. 1, 1942, with the exception of that at Jan. 1, 1946. In the last 12 months, the falling-off in the aggregate weekly payrolls of those in recorded employment amounts to 17 p.c., as compared with that of 15.2 p.c. in the number of workers.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORKERS REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING

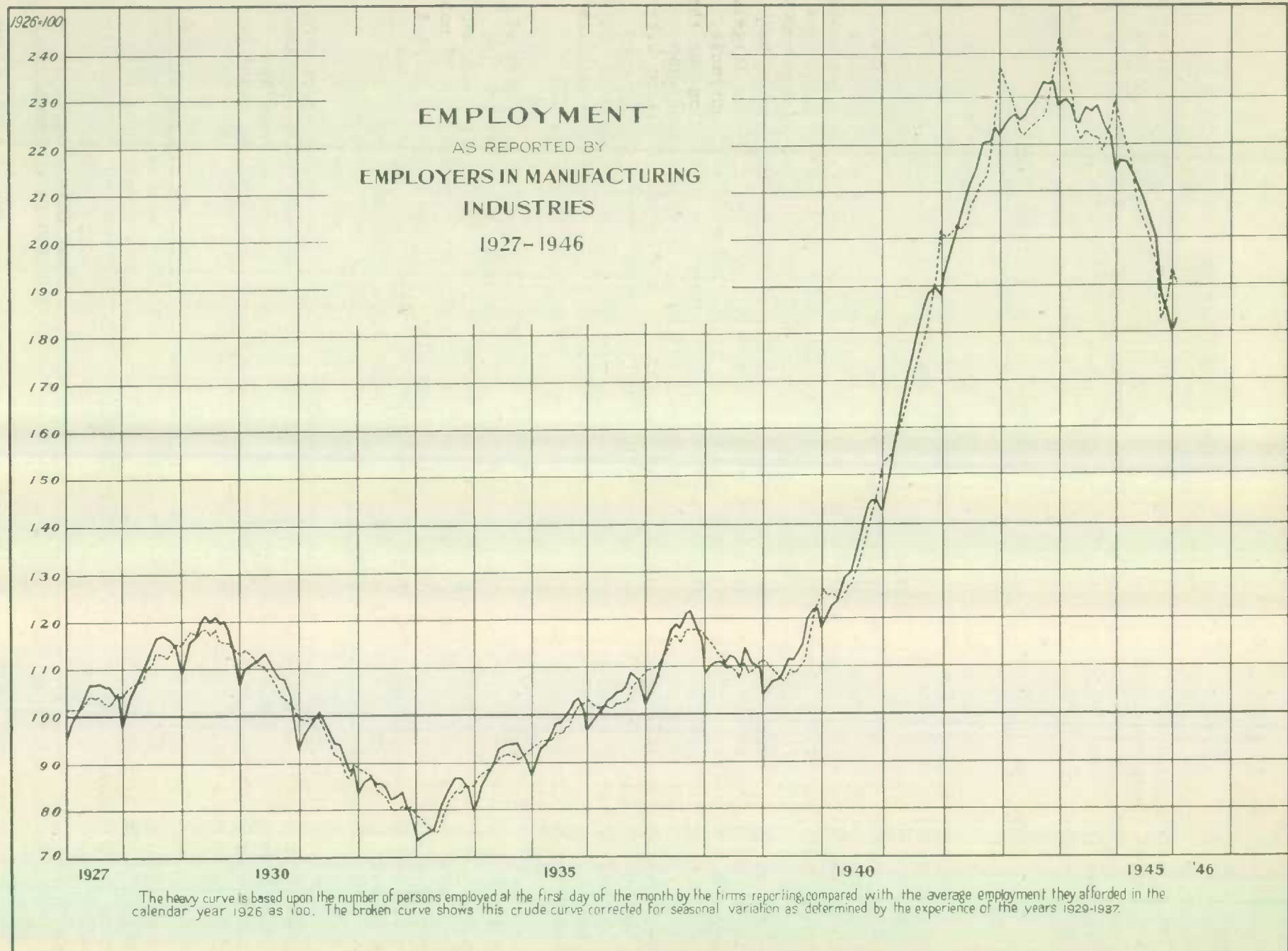
The women on the payrolls of the plants co-operating at Feb. 1 numbered 235,202, or 246 per 1,000 workers in recorded employment. As already stated, surveys of sex distribution have more recently been made semi-annually, at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, the present enquiry being the first undertaken as at Feb. 1. The seasonal variations in employment for men and women workers at these different dates limit the value of comparisons of the latest data with those previously obtained; this is especially so in the case of the comparison with the results of the immediately preceding survey, the annual peak of employment ordinarily being reached about the first of October, particularly for female workers in manufacturing, while activity in the winter and early spring is normally at a relatively low level. The contractions in employment in manufacturing in recent months due to seasonal causes have of course been largely augmented by those resulting from the completion or cancellation of war contracts, and from lay-offs during the period of reconversion to peace-time production; on the other hand, the great demand from the public for goods recently in short supply, or unobtainable, has proved a decidedly buoyant factor. In varying degree, these different factors have resulted since last October in a reduction of about 8.3 p.c. in the reported number of women employees; among the men, the falling-off amounted to 1.4 p.c. The decline in employment for workers of both sexes was 3.2 p.c.; this loss was less than the average decrease indicated from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1 in the years, 1929-1937.

From the seasonal viewpoint, there is probably a greater degree of comparability in the situation at Feb. 1 and Apr. 1. In this case, however, the curtailment in war production following the cessation of hostilities is an even more important factor than it is in the comparison with Oct. 1, 1945. In the last 10 months, recorded employment for workers of both sexes in manufacturing has declined by 14.4 p.c.; among women, the loss amounted to 68,300, or 22.5 p.c., while that among men was approximately 92,200, or 11.3 p.c. Normally, the falling-off in employment for workers of both sexes between April and February would be rather less than three p.c.

The greatest declines among workers of both sexes in the above comparisons have of course taken place in the war plants classified in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and chemical industries; among these divisions, women workers have been particularly affected, there being reductions in their proportions to the total working forces, as well as in their numbers.

Logging.- Little change, on the whole, was noted in logging at Feb. 1, when the 588 co-operating employers had a personnel of 103,457 persons, as compared with 103,956 at Jan. 1. The index of employment, at 342.7, was higher than at the same date in any other winter of the record; as compared with 312.3 at Feb. 1, 1945, there was a gain of 9.7 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 14 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,701,992, being less by five p.c. than the total of \$2,845,445 in the preceding survey.

The per capita earnings declined from \$27.37 at Jan. 1, 1946, to \$26.12 at the date under review. The Feb. 1, 1945, average had been \$25.13, and that at the



same date in 1944, \$24.94. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 8)

Mining.- The trend was contra-seasonally upward in the mining division at Feb. 1, when the extraction of metallic ores and of coal afforded more employment than at Jan. 1. Other non-metallic minerals, however, showed slightly reduced activity. Data were tabulated from 508 operators, with a combined working force of 71,078 persons, as compared with 70,268 at Jan. 1. The index in the mining group as a whole advanced from 149.1 in the preceding report, to 150.8 at the beginning of February, when it was slightly below that of 151.5 at Feb. 1, 1945. The index of payrolls also showed a fractional loss in the 12 months. The weekly payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$2,799,564, as compared with \$2,571,120 in the preceding period of observation. Resumption of work following the holidays was largely responsible for the higher employment and earnings. The per capita figure rose from \$36.59 at Jan. 1, to \$39.39 at Feb. 1, when it coincided with that indicated at Feb. 1, 1945.

Communications.- There was a small increase in employment in communications at Feb. 1, when a staff of 34,179 was reported by the co-operating companies, whose employees at Jan. 1 had numbered 34,118. The gain was contra-seasonal. The salaries and wages paid at the date under review aggregated \$1,104,325, as compared with \$1,109,955 in the preceding return. The per capita weekly earnings fell from \$32.53 at Jan. 1, to \$32.31 at the first of February, as compared with \$31.25 at Feb. 1, 1945, when the index of employment, at 110.2, had been 15.5 p.c. lower than that of 127.3 at the date under review. The gain in the payroll index in the 12 months was 18.9 p.c.

Transportation.- A further contraction in employment was recorded in transportation at Feb. 1, according to data furnished by 658 employers with 156,248 men and women on their staffs, 3,878 fewer than in their last report. The loss exceeded the decline ordinarily indicated at the time of year, but was smaller than that at Feb. 1, 1945. There was a falling-off in all branches of the group, the largest being in shipping and stevedoring. The index, at 122.2, was 3.4 p.c. higher than that of 118.2 at the same date of last winter.

The reported transportation employees were paid the sum of \$6,133,647 at the date under review, for services rendered in the week preceding. At Jan. 1, their payrolls had totalled \$6,246,630; the per capita figure was then \$39.01, slightly lower than that of \$39.26 at Feb. 1. At the same date in 1945, the average had been \$38.98, and that in 1944, \$35.99. The latest index of payrolls was 2.1 p.c. higher than that at the beginning of February of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were important losses in highway and railway construction and maintenance at the date under review, when building afforded slightly more employment. The 1,685 contractors from whom data were received had a working force of 130,454 persons, as compared with 137,314 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers aggregated \$4,073,156, exceeding by 2.3 p.c. the total of \$3,979,681 indicated in the preceding period of observation. The average earnings rose from \$28.98 at Jan. 1, to \$31.22 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$29.98 at the same date in 1945. At 102.4, the latest index of employment was higher by 13.9 p.c. than that of 89.9 at Feb. 1 of last winter, since when there has been a rise of 17.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and in hotels and restaurants; 780 firms in the service

division reported an increase of 785 workers, bringing their staffs to 52,744 at the beginning of February. The advance was contra-seasonal. The persons in recorded employment were paid the sum of \$1,075,339 in weekly payrolls, as compared with \$1,028,640 at Jan. 1. In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 6.3 p.c. in employment, accompanying that of 9.1 p.c. in payrolls. The per capita figures were \$19.80 at Jan. 1 and \$20.39 at Feb. 1, 1946, as compared with \$19.70 a year earlier. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 65 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of February.

Trade.- Marked curtailment in employment was noted in trade at the date under review, following the extremely large gains shown in immediately preceding surveys. Data were compiled from 2,845 merchandising establishments with a staff of 198,054 men and women, 16,668 fewer than at the beginning of January. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$5,529,079, as compared with \$5,740,820 at Jan. 1. The loss in the payrolls was proportionately less than that in the number of employees, so that the average earnings increased, rising from \$26.74 in the last report, to \$27.92 at the date under review, as compared with \$26.52 in the same date of last year.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 178.5; this was 5.4 p.c. higher than the Feb. 1, 1945, figure of 169.4. The index of payrolls showed a rise of 10.7 p.c. in the 12 months.

Financial Institutions.- The 910 co-operating financial institutions and branches had a personnel of 70,357, as against 70,148 at Jan. 1. The salaries and wages reported amounted to \$2,411,370, as compared with \$2,395,201 paid by the same establishments on or about Jan. 1. The weekly earnings averaged \$34.27, as compared with \$34.14 in the last report, and \$32.83 at Feb. 1, 1945. The index of employment in financial institutions stood at 135.9, as compared with 128.6 at Feb. 1, 1945; since then, the index number of payrolls has risen by 10.2 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity in Prince Edward Island and Ontario increased at the beginning of February, but there were declines in the remaining provinces, those in British Columbia and Quebec being largest. In New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, the aggregate weekly payrolls were lower than at Jan. 1; in the other provinces the salaries and wages were higher, showing general recovery from the loss due to the observance of the year-end holidays. In all areas except Prince Edward Island, the average earnings per person in recorded employment were higher than at Jan. 1. As compared with Feb. 1 of last year, there were increases in the per capita figures in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while those in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia were lower. The rise in Quebec was insignificant.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Area showed further seasonal curtailment at Feb. 1. The loss approximated the average in the experience of past years. The trend was upward in Prince Edward Island, but there were considerable decreases in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Data were received from 1,132 firms employing 127,335 men and women, a number which was less by 2,994, or 2.3 p.c., than at Jan. 1. The latest index, at 165.7, was 7.9 p.c. lower than that of 179.9 at the beginning of February of last year.

In spite of the contraction in industrial employment at the date under review, there was an advance of 2.1 p.c. in the payrolls distributed. These aggregated \$3,865,321, as compared with \$3,785,081 at Jan. 1. The average per

employee was \$30.36, a sum higher by \$1.32 than that of \$29.04 indicated in the last report, when loss of working time during the year-end holidays had greatly affected the earnings. The Feb. 1, 1945, per capita was \$31.39, and that at Feb. 1, 1944, \$29.95. The latest payroll index was 11.2 p.c. lower than at the same date a year ago.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed some recovery, mainly in lumber and vegetable food factories. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, the trends were mixed. Additions to the working forces were reported in logging and transportation, those in the latter being on a large scale. On the other hand, mining, construction and trade showed curtailment; the shrinkage in construction work involved the release of nearly 3,500 workers.

Quebec.- There was a contra-seasonal falling-off in Quebec at Feb. 1, repeating the loss indicated at the same date in 1945, when the decline was similar in extent. The 4,111 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 505,643 at the date under review, as compared with 511,001 at Jan. 1; of the former number, 126,318 were women, a ratio of 250 per 1,000. The reduction of 5,358 workers, or one p.c., was accompanied by a rise of \$789,820, or 5.4 p.c., in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed. These amounted to \$15,463,412, an average of \$30.58 per employee. The per capita figure at Jan. 1, 1946, had been \$28.72, the falling-off then noted from the Dec. 1 figure of \$30.37 having been due to loss of working time during the year-end holidays. The average at Feb. 1 in 1945, was \$30.57, and that in 1944, \$29.98. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 10.4 p.c. below that at Feb. 1 a year ago, while the index of employment, at 170.0, was lower by 10.1 p.c.

Manufacturing showed heightened activity in Quebec at the beginning of February, and there were slight advances in mining and services. On the other hand, curtailment was noted in logging, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade. These declines were mainly seasonal in character, the greatest being those of 3,210 workers in trade and 2,039 in transportation. Within the manufacturing group, there were additions to the personnel in leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, rubber, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. Iron and steel, chemical, non-ferrous metal and animal food plants, however, released employees.

Ontario.- The trend of employment in Ontario was upward, although the percentage increase was larger than usual at the beginning of February in the years since 1920. The 6,533 firms furnishing data had a combined working force of 719,556, as compared with 713,684 in their last return; of the former number, 177,461 were women, a ratio of 247 per 1,000. The latest aggregate of weekly salaries and wages was considerably higher, standing at \$23,272,765, as compared with \$21,383,649 at the beginning of January; the average per employee had then been lowered, mainly by the observance of the holidays, to \$29.96, while the latest figure was \$32.34, as compared with \$32.97 at Feb. 1 in 1945, and also in 1944. The index of employment in Ontario was 5.8 p.c. lower than it had been a year earlier, standing at 173.6, as compared with 184.3 at Feb. 1, 1945. In this comparison, the index of payrolls showed a loss of 7.8 p.c.

There was an important advance in factories at the date under review, when nearly 13,400 additional workers were reported by the co-operating establishments. Almost all branches of manufacturing in the province shared in the upward movement, which was especially pronounced in iron and steel plants; in part, the gain was due to a return to more normal operations following the dispute in the automotive industry. There were also large advances in textile and electrical apparatus manufacturing. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, mining, communications, construction and services showed heightened activity, but there were contractions in

transportation and trade; from the latter, some 6,300 men and women were released, in a greater-than-average seasonal movement. The reduction in transportation was also pronounced, 3,000 fewer employees being reported therein.

Prairie Provinces.- In accordance with the usual trend at midwinter in the years since 1920, industrial activity in the Prairie Area was curtailed at the beginning of February, when the 2,168 firms whose returns were compiled employed 199,620 persons, as compared with 206,703 at Jan. 1. The loss exceeded the average at Feb. 1 in earlier years. All three provinces in this area shared in the downward movement; this took place largely in construction and trade, from which, 2,394 and 4,344 workers were released, respectively, by the employers furnishing data. There were smaller losses in transportation and manufacturing. Within the latter, animal and vegetable food processing showed a falling-off, but improvement was indicated in lumber, printing and publishing and textile plants. Logging and mining were also more active.

The salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating employers amounted to \$6,558,931, as compared with \$6,554,955 at the beginning of January. This was an increase of 0.1 p.c. The average earnings per employee advanced from \$31.71 in the last report, to \$32.86 at Feb. 1; at the same date in 1945, the figure had been \$31.87. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has shown practically no general change, while the index of payrolls has risen by 2.3 p.c.

British Columbia.- The contraction recorded in British Columbia at Feb. 1 was contra-seasonal in character according to pre-war experience, but repeated the movement at the same date in the four years immediately preceding. The 1,668 establishments furnishing data dismissed 3,967 workers, reducing their staffs by 2.6 p.c. to 149,423 at the date under review. These persons were paid \$5,188,292 in weekly payrolls, a sum which was higher by 5.4 p.c. than that of \$4,924,604 indicated at Jan. 1. The latest weekly per capita figure was \$34.72, as compared with \$32.10 at Jan. 1, and \$34.80 at Feb. 1, 1945. The index of payrolls since then had fallen by 7.8 p.c., and that of employment, by 7.3 p.c.

Manufacturing showed a further recession at the beginning of February, the largest losses being in the iron and steel and food divisions. Textile-using plants were busier. Construction and mining also afforded more employment; trade showed an important seasonal decline, while the changes in the remaining non-manufacturing industries were slight.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Feb. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- There was considerable recovery in employment in Halifax at Feb. 1, although the increase was not equal to the decline which had been indicated at Jan. 1. The gain took place largely in transportation, but manufacturing was also more active, iron and steel plants reporting the greatest improvement. Statistics were compiled from 217 firms employing a staff of 24,767, as compared with 24,034 a month earlier. Accompanying this expansion was a rise of \$79,354, or 12.6 p.c., in the weekly payrolls, which stood at \$709,436 at the date under review. The latest per capita figure, at \$28.64, was considerably higher than that of \$26.22 at Jan. 1, when loss of working time during the holiday season had seriously affected the average earnings; the mean at Feb. 1, 1945, had been \$32.96. Since then, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have fallen by 18.4 p.c., and the number of

workers, by nine p.c.

Saint John.- Manufacturing in Saint John afforded rather less employment, the largest losses being in iron and steel and vegetable food factories; construction and trade were also quieter. On the other hand, there were important advances in transportation at Feb. 1. The other industrial divisions showed little general change. An aggregate working force of 13,737 men and women was indicated by the 160 firms furnishing data, who had reported 13,110 employees at Jan. 1. The salaries and wages distributed rose from \$351,893 at that date, to \$396,871 at the date under review, when the average earnings per worker amounted to \$28.89, as compared with \$26.84 at Jan. 1 and \$30.03 at Feb. 1 of last year. In the latter comparison, employment in Saint John shows a decline of 4.6 p.c., and the reported payrolls, of 9.6 p.c.

Montreal.- There was slight improvement in the situation in Montreal at Feb. 1, but this was not equal to that usually indicated at the time of year. Information was received from 2,376 firms employing a personnel of 246,940, as compared with 246,665 in their last report. This small gain was accompanied by a rise of 10.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed; these aggregated \$7,840,320. The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment averaged \$31.75 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.81 at Jan. 1, 1946, \$32.14 at Feb. 1, 1945, and \$31.47 at Feb. 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 11.7 p.c., and that of employment, by 10.3 p.c.

Increases in staffs were noted in manufacturing, construction and services at the beginning of February, but there was seasonal curtailment in transportation and trade. Within the manufacturing group, the largest advances were in textile, leather, vegetable food, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. The gains, however, were not particularly large, except in textiles. Iron and steel plants showed a considerable reduction, while in the remaining divisions the changes were slight.

Quebec City.- Further and marked curtailment was indicated in Quebec; most of this took place in manufacturing, (notably of chemical and textile products), and in construction and retail trade, the latter decreases being seasonal in character. The 270 establishments participating in the latest survey had an aggregate working force of 23,318 persons, 1,208 fewer than at Jan. 1. This was a decline of 4.9 p.c., which was accompanied by an increase of 1.7 p.c. in the recorded payrolls; in the last report, the latter had shown a pronounced falling-off, due to the observance of the holidays. The aggregate at Feb. 1 was \$638,767. The per capita earnings rose from \$25.62 at Jan. 1, to \$27.39 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.27 at Feb. 1, 1945. The latest index of employment was lower by 31.2 p.c. than at the beginning of February of last year, while the reduction in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months amounted to 34.3 p.c.

Sherbrooke.- There was a moderate gain in employment in Sherbrooke at Feb. 1, when a combined working force of 9,151 persons was reported by the 92 firms furnishing data, who had employed 9,038 men and women at Jan. 1. The aggregate salaries and wages disbursed to those in recorded employment were stated as \$205,470 at Jan. 1 and \$228,211 at Feb. 1. The average per employee rose from \$22.73 at the former date, to \$24.94 at the latter, as compared with \$25.82 at the beginning of February of last winter. In the 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 2.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 5.7 p.c.

Three Rivers.- Improvement in the employment situation was noted in Three Rivers, the 78 employers whose returns were received increasing their staffs

by 133 persons to 8,245 at the first of February. The salaries and wages disbursed also showed an increase, partly due to the resumption of operations on a more normal scale following the year-end holidays. The latest reported total was \$247,196, or \$29.98 per employee, as compared with an aggregate of \$232,044, and a per capita figure of \$28.61 at the beginning of January; the average at Feb. 1, 1945, was \$28.77. Manufacturing and construction afforded more employment at the date under review than had been the case a month earlier, but transportation and trade were seasonally quieter. In comparison with Feb. 1, 1945, recorded employment in this city showed a decrease of 16.2 p.c., accompanied by a loss of 12.8 p.c. in the payrolls.

Toronto.- Little general change in employment was reported in Toronto in the latest survey. There was a substantial reduction in trade, and transportation was not quite so active. On the other hand, manufacturing showed considerable and widespread improvement; the greatest gains were in vegetable food, textile, rubber, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Statistics were tabulated from 2,292 employers, whose working forces included 229,731 men and women, as compared with 229,633 at Jan. 1. Indicating the resumption of operations on a more usual scale following the holidays, the reported payrolls rose by six p.c., from \$7,021,879 to \$7,441,147 at the date under review. The per capita figure was \$32.39, as compared with \$30.58 in the last report, \$32.38 at Dec. 1, and \$32.26 at Feb. 1, 1945.

The latest index of employment was 173.1, as compared with 173.0 at the beginning of January, and 191.4 at Feb. 1 of last year, since when there has been a decline of 9.6 p.c. in employment, and of 9.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Ottawa.- The tendency was downward in Ottawa at Feb. 1, largely due to a slackening in trade, following the unusual activity of the holiday season. On the whole, there was a reduction of 504 in the personnel of the 273 firms furnishing information, whose staffs aggregated 21,877 at Feb. 1. In spite of this loss of 2.3 p.c. in the number of employees as compared with Jan. 1, there was a gain of 2.6 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which were given as \$607,478, compared with \$592,127 in the preceding period of observation. The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment averaged \$27.77, as compared with the per capita figure of \$26.46 at Jan. 1, \$27.94 at Dec. 1, and \$28.43 at Feb. 1, 1945. The latest index of employment, at 164.8, was 1.7 p.c. lower than that at the same date of last year, while there was a loss of 3.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Hamilton.- Industrial activity in Hamilton increased at the beginning of February, when the 390 co-operating establishments employed 56,189 men and women, as compared with 55,740 at Jan. 1; the salaries and wages disbursed amounted to \$1,807,294, as against \$1,662,197 in the last report. There was accordingly a gain of 0.8 p.c. in employment, accompanied by that of 8.7 p.c. in the payrolls as compared with Jan. 1. The per capita earnings advanced from \$29.82 at that date, to \$32.16 at the beginning of February; that at Feb. 1, 1945, was \$33.67. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has declined by 6.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 10.7 p.c.

There was a decidedly upward trend in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, most of the additions to the staffs taking place in textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Trade, however, was seasonally quieter, and there was also a small falling-off in construction.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed important expansion, mainly in manufacturing, in which the gain partly reflected the recall of employees following the termination of the automotive strike towards the end of December. Construction was also busier. Data were compiled from 236 firms with a combined working force of 31,452 persons, as compared with 25,008 at Jan. 1. This was an advance of 25.8 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 55 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The weekly total

was given as \$1,324,828, as compared with \$854,559 at Jan. 1, when the per capita earnings, at \$34.17, were lower by \$7.95 than the latest figure of \$42.12; the mean a year earlier was \$44.22, and that at Feb. 1, 1944, \$44.48. The index of employment has declined in the last 12 months by 18.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 22.5 p.c.

Fort William - Fort Arthur.- A further recession was noted in employment in Fort William and Fort Arthur at Feb. 1, when the 116 co-operating establishments reported a personnel of 9,670, - 796 fewer than at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages earned by these workers showed a relatively smaller decline, falling from \$343,549 at Jan. 1, to \$333,514 at the date under review, when the average per employee was \$34.49. The per capita figure a month earlier had been \$32.83, and that at the first of February, 1945, \$36.05. Manufacturing, particularly in the pulp and paper division, showed greater activity, but trade and transportation were slacker.

As compared with same date of last year, there was a reduction of 38.3 p.c. in employment in Fort William and Fort Arthur, accompanied by a loss of 40.9 p.c. in the reported weekly salaries and wages.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Industrial activity advanced in Kitchener - Waterloo at Feb. 1, mainly in rubber, textile and electrical apparatus plants; construction was also busier, while there was a seasonal decrease in trade. A combined working force of 17,781 men and women was reported by the 170 firms furnishing information, who had had 17,486 employees at the beginning of January. The weekly salaries and wages also increased, having been stated as \$454,657 at Jan. 1 and \$527,608 at the beginning of February. The latest average earnings were \$29.67, as compared with \$26.00 a month earlier, and \$30.30 at Feb. 1, 1945. The gain in recorded employment in the last 12 months has amounted to 6.9 p.c., and that in the index of payrolls, to 4.5 p.c.

London.- The trend of employment in London at Feb. 1, was favourable, there being a considerable increase in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products. Food and electrical apparatus plants were also busier. Data were tabulated from 253 employers with a personnel of 21,536, exceeding by 479, or 2.3 p.c., the staff reported at Jan. 1. The aggregate payrolls disbursed rose by 8.8 p.c., from \$593,823 at that date, to \$646,376 at the beginning of February, when the per capita figure was \$30.01; that at Jan. 1 had been \$28.20, while the average at Feb. 1, 1945, had been \$29.48. Since then, the index of employment in London has slightly advanced, the index rising by 0.9 p.c. and that of salaries and wages, by 2.2 p.c.

Winnipeg.- The seasonal shrinkage in employment in Winnipeg was rather larger than usual at Feb. 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record, also exceeding that indicated at the same date of last winter. There was a small gain in manufacturing, curtailment in food-processing being rather more than offset by increases in the printing and publishing, textile and iron and steel divisions. Trade showed a substantial reduction, following greatly heightened activity at the holiday season; the movement in transportation and construction was also downward, although the losses were moderate. Six hundred and thirty-nine establishments reported 59,898 workers, to whom they paid the sum of \$1,796,916 in weekly salaries and wages at Feb. 1; at Jan. 1, their employees had numbered 62,392, while the payrolls had aggregated \$1,756,872. The latest per capita earnings were \$30.00, compared with \$28.16 at Jan. 1, 1946, and \$28.80 at Feb. 1, 1945. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has declined by 3.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 0.4 p.c.

Regina.- A marked recession was indicated in Regina, most of which took place in trade, being of a seasonal character. Manufacturing showed moderate curtailment, and construction and transportation were also quieter. The 159 employers whose statistics were tabulated at the first of February reported a working force of 9,582 men and women, as compared 10,301 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages

were given as \$278,885, a sum lower by 3.1 p.c. than that of \$287,893 indicated in the preceding return. The average earnings per employee, however, rose from \$27.95 at Jan. 1, to \$29.11 at the beginning of February; the per capita figure at Feb. 1, 1945, had been \$28.88. In that comparison, there was a reduction of 2.4 p.c. in the index of employment in Regina, accompanied by that of 1.3 p.c. in the payrolls.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed a further decline at Feb. 1, mainly in trade. The 135 firms making returns employed 6,448 persons, - 336 fewer than at Jan. 1. The sum of \$180,104 was paid in weekly payrolls to those in recorded employment at the date under review, as compared with \$185,147 in the preceding return, when the average earnings per employee had been \$27.29, as compared with \$27.93 at the beginning of February. The per capita figure a year earlier had been \$26.83; in the 12 months, the index of employment in Saskatoon has advanced by 7.6 p.c., while the salaries and wages have risen by 12.1 p.c.

Calgary.- The trend of employment in Calgary was unfavourable, 368 workers having been laid off since Jan. 1 by the 264 establishments from which returns were received, and which had reported 18,077 employees at the beginning of February. The weekly salaries and wages paid amounted to \$577,349, as compared with \$571,750 at Jan. 1, when the average per employee had been \$31.00, rising to \$31.94 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.18 at the beginning of February of last winter. The decline in the personnel at the date under review took place largely in trade, and was seasonal in character; transportation and manufacturing were also quieter. In the last 12 months there has been a slight decrease in employment in this city, but the payrolls showed a small increase.

Edmonton.- Industrial activity in Edmonton was further reduced at the first of February, when 752 men and women were released by the 220 co-operating employers, bringing their staffs to 17,701. Manufacturing and trade showed the largest losses, but the trend was also retrogressive in construction and transportation. On the other hand, the aggregate payrolls reported were slightly higher, rising from \$531,548 at Jan. 1, to \$531,914 at the date under review. The latest average per employee was \$30.05, as compared with \$28.81 in the preceding month, and \$29.16 at Feb. 1, 1945. Since then, recorded employment in Edmonton has advanced by 4.1 p.c., while there has been a gain of 5.5 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages.

Vancouver.- Further large losses in employment were shown in Vancouver at the beginning of February; manufacturing (mainly of iron and steel products), was decidedly slacker, although greater activity was noted in lumber and textile factories. Construction also afforded more employment, while trade was seasonally quieter. The fluctuations in the remaining industries were slight. The 724 firms whose returns were received had a combined working force of 69,589 persons, 2,091 fewer than at the beginning of January. The index of employment, at 191.8, was lower by 14 p.c. than that at Feb. 1, 1945, while the index of weekly payrolls showed a loss of 16.4 p.c. during the year. The latest weekly total of salaries and wages was \$2,296,532, as compared with \$2,179,138 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita earnings rose from \$30.40 at Jan. 1, to \$33.00 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.01 at the beginning of February of last year.

Victoria.- Curtailment in industrial activity was noted in Victoria at Feb. 1, the staffs of 170 co-operating establishments having declined from 12,355 at Jan. 1 to 11,968 at the date under review. The reported payrolls, however, showed an increase, due to a return to more normal operations following the year-end holiday season; the latest weekly aggregate was \$374,524, as compared with \$345,669 at Jan. 1. The average per employee rose from \$27.98 at that date, to \$31.29 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$34.19 12 months earlier; in the latter comparison, employment in Victoria shows a decrease of 15.3 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages have fallen by 22.6 p.c.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	-	-	-	108.2	117.1	109.8	-	-	-	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	-	-	-	98.8	101.7	101.0	-	-	-	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	-	-	-	85.9	92.7	91.3	-	-	-	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	-	-	-	75.7	78.9	80.4	-	-	-	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	-	-	-	88.5	95.3	84.7	-	-	-	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	-	-	-	89.5	100.2	89.2	-	-	-	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	102.2	-	-	-	95.2	102.4	93.7	-	-	-	94.1
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Feb. 1, 1940	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Feb. 1, 1941	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Feb. 1, 1942	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	192.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.5	144.8	143.4	154.0	163.7
Feb. 1	166.9	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.0	173.6	145.4	139.9	136.2	159.9	159.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1946.

100.0	7.5	.1	4.3	3.1	29.7	42.3	11.7	5.4	2.3	4.0	8.9
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Feb. 1, 1937	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Feb. 1, 1938	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Feb. 1, 1939	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Feb. 1, 1940	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Feb. 1, 1941	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Feb. 1, 1942	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	136.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.9	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.5	240.2
July 1	187.9	278.0	194.3	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.5	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.9	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.9	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.9	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.9	198.0	172.9	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.9	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.9	182.9	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	189.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	223.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.9	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.9
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	159.9	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	159.0	158.9	173.1	164.8	170.5	228.1	141.6	191.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1946.

Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
14.5	1.4	13.5	1.3	3.3	1.9	3.5	4.1

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.3	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Feb. 1, 1940	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Feb. 1, 1941	135.2	147.4	265.3	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.8	147.0
Feb. 1, 1942	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	191.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.9	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.3	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.9	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	192.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.6	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	228.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	156.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	181.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	206.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	328.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	166.9	182.3	342.7	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	210.5	178.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1946.

All Industries	100.0	56.1	5.1	4.2	2.0	9.2	7.7	3.1	11.6
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	Feb.1 1946	Jan.1 1946	Feb.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	56.1	182.3	179.9	215.0	227.3	222.1	191.2	106.0
Animal products - edible	2.6	222.9	232.7	222.9	210.5	172.8	162.5	122.2
Fur and products	.2	154.0	153.3	130.7	120.9	124.4	112.7	77.9
Leather and products	1.8	149.0	142.8	139.7	138.6	142.5	141.0	107.1
Boots and shoes	1.1	137.4	133.2	128.0	124.3	127.5	132.6	110.5
Lumber products	3.7	117.2	116.4	117.3	113.6	107.5	107.4	69.8
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	93.6	93.3	93.2	86.6	88.7	93.9	58.8
Furniture	.8	142.2	140.5	128.6	111.5	107.8	114.7	84.3
Other lumber products	1.0	181.9	180.2	197.9	217.4	178.0	151.0	93.5
Musical instruments	.1	36.1	34.2	29.2	34.4	45.7	85.4	47.4
Plant products - edible	3.1	159.9	159.9	165.4	155.7	137.6	143.5	105.1
Pulp and paper products	5.6	152.4	150.0	137.1	132.8	125.9	133.0	103.7
Pulp and paper	2.4	133.0	131.5	121.7	117.0	113.6	121.9	87.0
Paper products	1.1	237.3	231.4	210.1	211.2	185.7	189.7	130.5
Printing and publishing	2.1	149.4	147.0	132.7	127.5	121.3	128.2	115.7
Rubber products	1.4	184.1	178.1	181.3	149.5	127.9	131.9	102.1
Textile products	8.4	163.7	157.4	159.7	157.7	165.3	165.6	117.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	167.9	164.5	160.0	159.0	170.8	176.1	128.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	108.0	107.6	111.5	114.0	125.0	129.3	93.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	184.3	178.5	169.3	171.7	197.5	201.4	129.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	702.4	673.8	622.8	578.4	558.8	577.3	501.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	158.4	151.1	148.8	147.5	138.8	145.6	117.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	159.9	151.6	158.1	157.5	170.7	164.5	111.4
Other textile products	1.0	171.1	162.7	180.9	170.5	174.6	170.2	103.9
Tobacco	.7	145.9	143.9	152.3	153.1	174.8	185.0	160.2
Beverages	.9	278.8	281.7	252.3	233.4	223.8	218.7	159.4
Chemicals and allied products	2.4	324.0	332.1	609.2	621.6	695.8	554.5	156.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	154.8	150.8	133.4	137.8	133.7	129.4	70.9
Electric light and power	1.2	161.4	164.1	141.4	135.4	135.1	139.8	125.3
Electrical apparatus	2.5	283.9	273.1	306.9	327.4	284.0	236.9	125.7
Iron and steel products	16.2	203.0	200.0	300.6	345.5	335.7	249.7	94.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.0	253.9	248.4	250.1	248.2	255.0	242.2	118.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	225.5	222.3	223.4	226.7	256.7	246.8	112.8
Agricultural implements	.8	164.8	161.0	132.8	133.7	132.8	113.1	62.9
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.9	160.8	155.8	274.1	315.2	277.5	218.0	90.0
Automobiles and parts	1.9	214.6	186.4	289.8	302.9	317.7	266.9	150.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.7	573.0	613.4	1216.2	1846.4	1497.2	646.8	53.1
Heating appliances	.4	193.6	190.7	180.6	168.7	162.4	158.6	106.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	180.1	178.1	291.2	297.2	329.2	270.6	99.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	205.4	198.1	239.3	281.2	332.0	270.4	102.1
Other iron and steel products	2.8	216.6	212.0	331.4	405.5	463.4	321.8	97.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	281.4	281.6	384.7	475.9	477.3	364.7	149.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	214.2	213.2	214.2	212.6	202.5	189.5	147.3
Miscellaneous	1.0	287.9	281.9	353.4	368.2	388.7	277.6	131.7
LOGGING	6.1	342.7	344.4	312.3	271.8	233.8	267.2	143.0
MINING	4.2	150.8	149.1	151.5	159.5	161.4	176.8	160.5
Coal	1.6	96.6	96.3	97.2	101.7	93.5	101.0	93.5
Metallic ores	2.0	264.3	257.8	264.0	291.4	317.7	356.4	333.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	156.0	157.5	162.2	151.0	149.0	153.4	116.8
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	127.3	127.1	110.2	105.1	103.1	100.2	81.2
Telegraphs	.5	134.9	137.4	127.4	129.5	129.6	117.3	89.8
Telephones	1.5	124.7	123.9	106.5	98.4	95.8	95.5	78.8
TRANSPORTATION	9.2	122.2	125.2	118.2	114.2	105.5	98.2	79.4
Street railways and cartage	3.0	197.2	198.3	186.7	178.1	164.9	144.9	119.6
Steam railways	5.2	109.8	111.7	107.2	104.2	97.4	90.5	71.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	79.1	89.2	81.6	79.3	69.4	75.3	63.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.7	102.4	107.7	89.9	90.9	125.7	118.1	89.4
Building	3.2	121.4	120.9	83.3	100.0	180.3	145.2	44.2
Highway	2.3	98.9	113.6	89.9	87.2	98.1	131.9	172.9
Railway	2.2	85.9	88.8	96.5	85.0	95.8	78.3	57.9
SERVICES	3.1	210.5	207.3	198.0	195.9	179.6	167.0	129.5
Hotels and restaurants	2.0	206.8	205.6	197.7	195.3	174.2	161.4	125.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	217.6	210.7	198.4	197.0	188.9	176.9	136.8
TRADE	11.6	178.5	193.6	169.4	159.9	149.3	156.8	131.0
Retail	8.4	183.7	205.3	177.3	168.1	156.9	165.2	136.3
Wholesale	3.2	166.4	165.6	150.1	138.9	129.3	134.4	118.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	166.9	168.2	178.9	183.2	181.2	165.4	106.5
FINANCE	-	135.9	135.5	128.6	125.7	122.3	121.5	-
Banks and trust companies	-	137.7	137.6	133.0	129.8	126.7	122.9	-
Brokerage and stock market	-	227.1	218.1	151.9	129.9	103.0	115.8	-
Insurance	-	128.2	127.9	121.5	119.7	117.4	119.8	-
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	165.4	166.6	176.5	180.4	178.3	163.2	-

^{1/} The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		Relative Weight	Feb.1 1946	Jan.1 1946	Feb.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1939
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	38.2	172.0	171.1	209.1	209.4	189.3	167.2	90.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.4	91.2	86.2	109.2	116.0	98.1	86.4	67.5
	Pulp and paper	4.3	197.8	199.0	193.7	192.9	176.7	182.6	128.9
	Textile products	3.1	105.4	108.3	113.3	106.2	117.3	122.8	75.6
	Iron and steel	17.7	249.9	250.4	342.4	350.5	322.0	253.0	94.2
	Other manufactures	9.7	153.5	150.8	166.3	156.4	137.6	136.6	93.1
	Logging	7.9	438.3	423.7	454.1	484.9	428.1	405.3	216.4
	Mining	12.3	103.7	105.4	103.9	104.9	97.8	112.8	109.4
	Communications	2.3	130.2	131.7	124.3	121.7	118.7	111.1	86.5
	Transportation	15.5	168.5	153.8	171.6	158.6	126.1	137.5	94.3
	Construction	10.9	146.7	183.1	151.3	153.3	205.1	326.1	77.8
	Services	2.1	276.4	276.9	292.9	295.8	273.3	257.1	167.6
	Trade	10.8	201.9	224.9	193.1	171.2	163.7	168.1	123.3
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	165.7	169.5	179.9	177.1	167.4	178.8	100.5
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	60.5	183.3	181.6	224.2	243.0	237.1	199.2	107.0
	Lumber products	3.1	137.2	136.9	128.3	120.1	114.4	113.8	71.3
	Pulp and paper	6.8	143.3	140.9	131.2	126.1	119.0	128.2	99.5
	Textile products	15.0	189.6	181.8	186.3	182.9	189.2	186.7	130.5
	Iron and steel	13.2	199.9	203.1	320.6	386.7	348.9	290.0	80.1
	Other manufactures	22.4	195.0	194.6	250.8	271.9	277.1	200.1	116.2
	Logging	9.2	489.1	509.5	455.1	412.5	349.7	440.5	186.8
	Mining	2.6	278.5	275.2	283.6	314.7	307.6	309.2	253.1
	Communications	1.7	125.9	125.3	107.9	99.7	98.4	96.4	74.0
	Transportation	7.3	104.0	109.8	98.4	97.5	93.2	87.7	68.9
	Construction	6.8	82.3	85.9	78.7	76.9	130.8	113.5	136.0
	Services	2.8	190.9	186.7	183.8	182.7	168.7	148.8	113.3
	Trade	9.1	187.3	200.4	175.5	176.4	164.9	169.6	141.1
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	170.0	171.8	189.1	198.5	198.7	176.7	113.0
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	64.3	182.4	177.1	209.3	215.3	216.6	193.9	108.9
	Lumber products	3.0	100.9	101.2	103.0	100.8	93.7	88.5	59.8
	Pulp and paper	6.0	156.5	153.6	136.2	132.1	125.3	132.1	106.4
	Textile products	7.9	139.6	135.2	133.4	134.3	141.7	145.6	107.5
	Iron and steel	20.4	206.0	196.0	289.6	314.3	328.1	268.8	105.0
	Other manufactures	27.0	209.8	205.7	227.2	226.9	218.9	198.1	125.4
	Logging	4.6	361.1	354.2	285.8	198.7	190.9	209.3	138.1
	Mining	2.9	212.8	207.9	217.9	223.9	253.0	282.8	262.6
	Communications	1.8	119.7	118.8	98.3	93.2	89.5	91.6	76.1
	Transportation	6.1	110.8	118.4	109.0	106.6	99.7	91.6	74.4
	Construction	6.6	122.2	121.6	99.0	91.5	117.8	112.7	73.5
	Services	2.9	228.6	224.7	212.7	218.4	201.5	196.8	153.4
	Trade	10.8	180.1	194.7	170.8	158.0	151.2	160.0	137.3
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	173.6	172.2	184.3	184.8	186.6	173.3	109.2
<u>Prairie</u>	- Manufacturing	34.3	173.8	175.7	189.1	197.2	182.0	161.1	100.6
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.0	148.3	140.8	157.1	139.7	127.2	140.5	90.1
	Pulp and paper	2.4	120.3	114.6	107.2	102.7	101.3	108.2	102.5
	Textile products	2.4	222.2	193.4	227.5	206.0	230.6	211.0	130.7
	Iron and steel	9.8	117.0	116.7	141.2	178.2	164.8	131.7	78.1
	Other manufactures	17.7	256.1	269.4	274.3	260.9	232.8	211.8	125.0
	Logging	1.9	223.2	193.8	234.6	204.1	231.4	246.2	162.3
	Mining	6.8	150.0	146.4	154.2	157.5	147.8	156.9	131.9
	Communications	2.6	135.5	136.0	121.1	117.3	114.8	109.7	86.9
	Transportation	19.2	136.7	138.5	132.6	127.0	117.2	106.6	87.6
	Construction	10.7	85.4	95.0	71.3	78.0	77.2	73.0	50.6
	Services	4.5	201.3	198.5	185.5	175.6	156.6	142.1	113.5
	Trade	20.0	154.6	171.4	162.2	141.9	126.3	130.8	113.9
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	145.4	150.6	145.3	145.1	134.7	126.8	93.9
<u>British</u>	- Manufacturing	46.6	193.9	202.3	245.7	282.2	260.0	186.0	98.1
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	11.9	128.1	128.9	125.6	122.4	122.8	131.9	81.5
	Pulp and paper	5.3	178.9	177.9	165.2	161.9	155.0	156.0	94.9
	Textile products	1.0	219.3	194.8	200.8	208.0	192.0	189.8	127.9
	Iron and steel	12.7	387.5	428.9	816.1	1105.1	999.0	458.0	87.3
	Other manufactures	15.7	193.9	203.4	185.8	184.5	166.1	152.9	119.0
	Logging	6.9	135.5	136.0	142.0	139.5	92.3	92.8	70.3
	Mining	5.4	94.5	93.3	85.9	98.8	101.2	114.8	112.3
	Communications	2.7	147.4	148.3	136.9	135.4	139.7	122.1	107.3
	Transportation	11.6	133.6	133.7	122.2	115.0	112.9	93.3	91.7
	Construction	8.8	108.4	106.1	90.5	114.4	172.6	81.6	68.1
	Services	4.2	196.9	196.5	176.5	165.3	150.9	137.4	112.9
	Trade	13.8	195.4	207.0	177.1	166.4	155.0	173.2	133.5
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	159.5	163.7	172.0	188.0	181.4	140.5	96.2

^{1/}Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Feb.1 1946	Jan.1 1946	Feb.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	69.0	177.9	175.3	214.7	237.2	225.2	184.1	100.6
Plant products - edible	3.7	149.0	142.7	150.1	144.7	143.1	150.6	115.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	164.0	161.8	148.5	141.6	134.7	133.1	113.4
Textiles	13.8	166.1	154.4	164.2	164.5	170.5	166.5	113.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquor	4.5	171.3	172.0	174.9	172.3	183.9	160.6	109.1
Iron and steel	18.9	186.7	193.8	313.2	379.0	339.5	248.8	78.3
Other manufactures	23.8	188.5	184.2	203.3	222.2	213.0	165.8	103.2
Communications	1.8	93.3	92.1	76.8	69.2	68.3	67.1	63.5
Transportation	4.2	85.8	95.9	77.4	76.2	76.4	80.2	78.6
Construction	5.9	85.0	77.7	68.6	69.4	77.9	66.2	113.7
Trade	14.6	181.2	193.9	170.8	170.1	169.3	161.4	135.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	159.0	158.8	177.2	190.9	182.4	155.2	102.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.4	162.3	170.6	292.4	367.9	349.7	244.1	101.4
Leather products	13.4	118.9	116.1	109.9	109.8	111.2	109.0	97.4
Other manufactures	46.0	181.5	194.7	373.4	480.6	454.2	303.7	103.1
Transportation	4.9	86.3	83.3	85.1	75.8	77.8	69.1	93.6
Construction	9.5	151.4	161.7	147.7	150.9	156.3	145.4	275.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	158.9	167.1	231.0	271.6	268.6	195.4	117.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	67.9	181.4	178.6	217.0	230.4	227.5	154.0	105.1
Plant products - edible	5.6	175.0	172.0	172.5	162.3	145.6	163.3	110.9
Printing and publishing	8.3	186.9	184.0	165.8	159.8	145.9	156.6	129.3
Textiles	8.7	121.1	117.2	117.8	118.6	126.9	127.1	88.9
Iron and steel	13.7	206.1	205.0	356.7	429.8	440.4	325.4	96.0
Other manufactures	31.6	197.5	195.0	229.1	233.0	225.4	187.0	108.7
Communications	1.8	98.7	97.0	78.9	73.8	71.1	72.5	66.6
Transportation	4.4	139.6	141.0	134.3	126.0	115.8	102.4	92.0
Construction	3.6	134.6	133.9	102.0	104.6	106.8	88.0	47.3
Trade	17.5	167.0	177.6	168.2	145.7	140.5	146.5	127.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	173.1	173.0	191.4	197.5	193.3	171.0	105.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	43.7	143.0	142.1	169.7	168.0	168.1	154.0	92.2
Lumber products	2.4	46.6	46.3	44.2	43.5	44.5	48.9	45.3
Pulp and paper	15.1	136.8	132.0	129.6	136.9	127.1	127.6	95.8
Other manufactures	26.2	181.7	183.4	244.2	233.5	240.4	209.3	105.2
Construction	11.3	161.6	155.0	114.2	104.4	152.2	302.2	107.3
Trade	24.5	213.2	239.7	200.8	185.9	175.1	170.5	137.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	164.8	168.6	167.7	161.3	162.6	170.8	103.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.7	172.3	167.9	191.2	191.6	206.5	192.5	97.4
Textiles	12.3	107.5	102.9	103.2	104.8	104.5	113.4	85.2
Electrical apparatus	11.4	198.4	190.4	210.7	211.6	197.3	203.4	98.2
Iron and steel	36.1	198.4	195.5	249.7	260.7	307.6	263.1	95.7
Other manufactures	21.9	182.1	177.3	176.9	159.9	154.7	155.5	110.9
Construction	4.4	152.0	154.0	105.6	147.3	123.1	103.7	45.3
Trade	8.5	162.5	187.4	159.3	145.9	144.0	145.8	124.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	170.5	169.1	182.4	179.6	193.3	181.2	96.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.7	249.5	189.2	316.8	339.5	363.3	284.5	155.7
Animal products - edible	67.1	253.6	176.8	340.3	375.3	408.5	313.2	154.1
Other manufactures	18.6	235.6	231.2	237.7	218.8	211.5	188.1	161.2
Construction	2.8	95.6	70.6	71.9	69.4	96.2	96.9	33.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	228.1	181.3	280.8	297.0	315.4	251.6	140.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	53.3	160.1	159.7	181.3	187.9	170.5	159.0	94.8
Animal products - edible	9.3	290.7	329.2	316.5	273.0	203.1	186.8	118.8
Printing and publishing	4.6	121.6	114.6	108.7	105.8	103.0	111.7	107.7
Textiles	6.3	224.2	193.4	232.5	210.2	237.0	215.6	135.2
Iron and steel	16.3	113.4	111.0	139.6	173.4	141.9	122.5	72.6
Other manufactures	16.8	184.6	186.1	216.2	209.7	213.1	210.8	107.1
Transportation	6.8	102.7	103.9	94.5	84.3	78.0	74.1	76.5
Construction	3.9	81.0	83.2	42.6	38.9	66.2	45.6	29.4
Trade	27.6	133.4	153.0	134.7	125.1	109.9	112.0	95.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	141.6	147.5	147.3	145.8	133.4	126.6	89.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	48.2	252.3	262.9	369.8	463.2	418.4	253.4	112.6
Lumber products	9.5	145.2	140.5	135.4	122.6	110.3	135.2	80.3
Other manufactures	38.7	308.3	326.9	493.4	642.1	574.4	310.3	127.3
Communications	4.3	138.4	137.7	124.8	121.4	121.1	113.1	106.0
Transportation	12.0	127.1	127.3	111.8	99.0	105.2	80.1	105.3
Construction	6.5	113.9	112.0	83.4	98.7	150.5	79.7	41.1
Services	6.3	195.7	194.6	174.5	167.5	150.4	134.0	117.2
Trade	22.7	197.1	206.8	178.3	168.0	154.8	176.3	135.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	191.8	197.5	222.9	254.0	239.9	169.5	106.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1946, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Jan. 1, 1946 and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Feb. 1, 1946, Jan. 1, 1946 and Feb. 1, 1945, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1946	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1946	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
			Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946
MANUFACTURING	955,365	30,931,619	32.38	29.49	108.5	107.1	128.0	134.9	121.2	162.6
Animal products - edible	44,997	1,400,771	31.13	29.77	128.9	134.6	128.9	157.7	157.4	154.0
Fur and products	3,672	108,950	29.67	28.45	124.6	124.0	105.7	140.7	134.3	121.8
Leather and products	30,963	769,652	24.86	22.52	108.8	104.2	102.0	144.3	125.3	130.9
Boots and shoes	18,945	458,498	24.20	21.77	105.0	101.7	97.7	144.5	126.0	129.7
Lumber and its products	63,726	1,815,674	28.49	25.25	96.9	96.3	97.0	129.9	114.3	128.9
Rough and dressed lumber	33,335	984,443	29.53	26.41	80.9	80.6	80.6	112.9	100.6	110.5
Furniture	13,347	364,294	27.29	24.50	127.1	125.6	114.9	144.6	128.2	129.1
Other lumber products	17,044	466,937	27.40	23.54	122.5	121.3	133.3	170.4	145.0	187.0
Plant products - edible	53,247	1,491,518	29.01	26.90	119.5	119.5	123.6	147.0	141.1	140.9
Pulp and paper products	95,268	3,307,736	34.72	32.56	118.8	116.9	106.9	140.0	129.3	121.1
Pulp and paper	40,465	1,652,893	38.38	35.80	110.4	109.1	101.0	135.5	125.0	118.0
Paper products	18,577	513,175	27.62	25.17	141.8	138.3	125.6	158.8	141.1	135.2
Printing and publishing	36,226	1,241,668	34.28	32.69	119.3	117.4	106.0	139.1	130.5	120.0
Rubber products	23,210	750,907	32.35	28.34	136.8	132.3	134.7	188.6	159.9	187.4
Textile products	142,712	3,471,048	24.32	21.68	102.7	98.7	100.2	130.8	112.0	125.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	52,551	1,329,301	25.30	22.56	98.8	96.8	94.2	132.6	115.9	123.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,108	524,670	24.86	23.14	85.9	85.5	88.6	111.9	103.8	111.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	13,589	333,740	24.56	21.82	98.9	95.8	90.9	136.1	117.1	126.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	13,255	351,010	26.48	21.81	119.9	115.1	106.4	169.8	134.2	144.1
Hosiery and knit goods	24,031	503,486	20.95	19.36	110.8	105.7	104.1	127.5	112.4	122.4
Garments and personal furnishings	49,661	1,217,399	24.51	21.69	102.8	97.4	101.6	131.3	110.2	125.8
Other textile products	16,474	420,962	25.55	22.17	103.1	98.0	109.0	127.5	105.1	132.9
Tobacco	12,073	300,985	24.92	18.83	136.4	134.5	142.3	188.7	140.6	193.3
Beverages	15,518	537,894	34.66	34.09	135.6	137.0	122.7	158.1	157.1	142.6
Chemicals	41,616	1,452,006	34.89	33.48	91.9	94.2	172.8	119.7	117.8	210.9
Clay, glass and stone products	17,723	549,216	30.99	28.59	116.1	113.1	100.1	146.6	131.7	126.3
Electric light and power	20,581	781,288	37.96	37.07	107.7	109.5	94.3	126.6	125.7	109.7
Electrical apparatus	41,854	1,368,971	32.71	31.25	133.2	128.2	144.0	159.8	146.9	178.0
Iron and steel products	274,869	10,272,585	37.37	32.70	102.0	100.5	151.1	126.2	108.8	163.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	34,151	1,269,605	37.18	33.08	120.2	117.6	118.4	128.2	111.6	138.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	24,014	855,788	35.64	30.59	100.1	98.7	99.2	121.7	103.0	121.8
Agricultural implements	13,631	459,228	33.69	30.90	152.7	149.2	123.1	199.4	178.6	166.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	100,248	4,014,217	40.04	35.37	88.8	86.0	152.4	110.6	94.7	191.2
Automobiles and parts	32,140	1,345,772	41.87	33.66	83.7	72.7	113.0	93.0	64.9	133.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	29,066	1,125,816	38.73	33.11	143.1	153.2	303.8	186.4	172.4	410.2
Heating appliances	6,192	198,069	31.99	29.67	122.2	120.4	114.0	147.6	134.8	134.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	10,687	394,760	36.94	32.04	79.6	78.7	128.7	112.8	95.8	166.1
Foundry and machine shop products	9,950	316,798	35.40	30.25	88.4	85.3	103.0	140.0	115.4	172.9
Other iron and steel products	47,930	1,633,306	34.18	29.19	100.8	98.7	154.3	128.0	107.0	206.0
Non-ferrous metal products	39,800	1,418,717	35.65	32.79	96.2	96.9	132.4	122.2	112.5	163.1
Non-metallic mineral products	16,334	625,374	38.31	37.16	119.2	118.6	119.2	134.9	130.2	137.4
Miscellaneous	17,202	508,127	29.54	27.08	133.9	130.9	162.7	183.0	164.0	230.7
LOGGING	103,457	2,701,992	26.12	27.37	216.5	217.6	197.3	204.3	299.4	249.4
MINING	71,078	2,799,564	39.39	36.59	85.1	84.1	85.6	106.4	97.7	107.1
Coal	26,611	1,060,663	39.86	37.11	105.5	105.2	106.2	166.3	153.4	167.6
Metallic ores	33,989	1,399,597	41.18	37.96	71.0	69.3	70.2	81.3	73.1	80.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,478	339,314	32.38	31.00	96.9	97.8	100.7	126.4	122.2	132.1
COMMUNICATIONS	34,179	1,104,325	32.31	32.53	131.0	130.8	113.4	155.6	156.3	130.9
Telegraphs	7,800	248,139	31.81	31.62	116.8	119.0	110.3	144.5	146.3	132.2
Telephones	26,270	852,801	32.46	32.82	135.2	134.4	114.4	158.5	159.1	130.5
TRANSPORTATION	156,243	6,133,647	39.26	39.01	123.7	126.7	118.6	148.4	151.2	145.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	51,160	1,776,558	34.73	33.87	134.6	135.4	127.4	160.6	157.4	147.7
Steam railways	87,490	3,812,604	43.58	44.01	127.8	130.0	124.8	153.7	157.8	161.9
Shipping and stavedoring	17,598	544,485	30.94	29.94	83.4	94.0	86.0	99.5	108.6	110.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	130,454	4,073,156	31.22	28.98	73.7	77.5	64.7	100.1	97.8	85.0
Building	54,016	1,827,731	33.84	29.21	86.0	86.7	59.0	100.9	86.7	69.3
Highway	39,417	1,149,437	29.16	27.49	54.9	63.0	49.9	82.1	88.8	72.6
Railway	37,022	1,095,988	29.60	30.43	85.6	88.4	96.1	127.6	136.6	137.9
SERVICES	82,744	1,075,339	20.39	19.80	122.2	121.3	115.9	155.0	146.3	142.1
Hotels and restaurants	34,182	666,862	19.51	19.46	124.8	125.7	120.8	165.1	163.7	155.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18,562	409,477	22.01	20.44	115.5	114.8	108.1	140.9	126.7	123.2
TRADE	198,064	5,529,079	27.92	26.74	113.8	123.5	108.0	135.0	140.2	122.0
Retail	143,362	3,695,100	25.78	24.53	111.6	124.7	107.7	133.3	141.9	121.5
Wholesale	54,702	1,833,979	33.53	33.21	122.2	121.6	110.2	138.6	136.8	123.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,701,579	54,348,721	31.94	29.92	109.3	110.2	117.2	135.1	127.6	146.4
FINANCE	70,357	2,411,370	34.27	34.14	117.1	116.7	110.8	139.1	138.2	126.2
Banks and trust companies	39,944	1,187,128	29.72	29.68	123.7	123.6	119.5	140.8	140.5	136.4
Brokerage and stock market	2,812	111,764	39.75	37.18	184.2	176.9	123.2	239.9	216.5	159.0
Insurance	27,601	1,112,478	40.31	40.32	104.8	104.6	99.3	131.9	131.6	115.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,771,956	56,760,091	32.03	30.09	109.6	110.4	117.0	136.3	128.1	146.6

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1, 1946, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Jan. 1, 1946 and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Feb. 1, 1946, Jan. 1, 1946 and Feb. 1, 1945, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1946	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1946	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls					
					Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945			
Maritime Provinces													
Manufacturing	48,571	1,509,258	31.07	28.37	113.0	112.4	137.4	152.2	138.2	193.9			
Lumber products	4,267	101,227	23.72	21.73	81.4	77.0	97.5	109.2	94.6	142.4			
Pulp and paper	5,499	186,066	33.84	32.07	105.7	106.4	103.6	136.3	130.0	126.4			
Iron and steel	22,554	808,613	35.85	31.65	136.6	136.8	187.0	179.6	168.9	264.2			
Logging	10,099	250,048	24.76	29.80	169.7	163.1	174.8	274.5	319.3	257.8			
Mining	15,690	578,876	36.89	35.92	87.2	88.6	87.4	140.6	139.2	149.0			
Transportation	19,663	670,622	34.10	34.48	197.8	180.5	201.4	231.6	213.7	262.6			
Construction	13,900	384,112	27.63	26.04	68.0	72.4	59.8	83.4	98.1	88.5			
Trade	13,806	346,576	25.10	23.06	119.7	133.3	114.5	146.6	160.0	134.4			
Maritimes - All Industries	127,335	3,865,321	30.36	29.04	109.7	111.2	118.0	151.0	147.7	170.0			
Quebec													
Manufacturing	306,090	9,478,200	30.97	28.13	105.4	104.4	128.9	136.0	122.3	169.5			
Lumber products	16,714	414,966	26.41	22.52	95.3	95.1	89.2	161.8	129.2	135.0			
Pulp and paper	34,136	1,210,434	35.46	32.56	115.2	113.3	105.5	140.6	126.8	121.2			
Textile products	76,029	1,845,499	24.27	21.61	105.6	101.2	103.7	137.7	117.6	131.1			
Chemicals	16,630	588,352	35.38	34.03	76.4	81.4	190.0	102.7	105.2	237.9			
Iron and steel	66,704	2,532,976	37.97	32.96	104.0	105.6	166.7	131.2	115.7	215.8			
Logging	46,368	1,128,601	24.34	27.42	214.5	223.5	199.6	380.8	447.0	322.0			
Mining	12,940	459,533	35.51	33.63	94.5	93.4	96.2	109.0	101.7	110.5			
Communications	8,733	306,256	35.07	35.34	137.6	136.9	117.8	162.6	163.0	126.6			
Transportation	36,867	1,467,610	39.81	36.85	109.3	114.4	102.5	134.4	138.4	129.6			
Construction	34,534	1,054,378	30.53	27.65	147.1	70.9	65.0	94.7	99.5	83.8			
Services	14,112	294,257	20.85	19.75	128.6	125.7	123.8	162.5	160.6	152.4			
Trade	45,999	1,274,577	27.71	26.47	113.4	121.4	106.3	132.0	134.9	119.2			
Quebec - All Industries	505,643	15,483,412	30.68	28.72	109.1	109.2	120.2	137.6	130.5	153.6			
Ontario													
Manufacturing	462,692	15,246,900	32.95	29.92	106.3	103.2	122.0	128.0	112.8	151.0			
Lumber products	21,942	585,350	26.68	24.21	100.9	101.2	103.0	126.9	115.5	130.4			
Plant products - edible	27,940	775,172	27.74	25.43	120.7	119.4	119.9	143.6	135.4	132.1			
Pulp and paper	42,854	1,447,334	33.77	32.13	124.5	122.2	108.4	140.6	131.3	120.5			
Textile products	66,815	1,404,506	24.81	22.15	99.1	96.0	94.7	122.3	105.8	117.4			
Chemicals	20,566	700,761	34.07	32.67	101.8	101.4	149.4	127.1	121.6	176.4			
Electrical apparatus	30,007	971,254	32.37	31.01	137.2	130.9	140.9	159.3	145.6	170.3			
Iron and steel	147,042	5,457,653	37.12	32.37	92.5	88.1	130.1	111.6	92.6	163.2			
Non-ferrous metal products	25,445	887,391	34.87	31.43	103.8	102.6	130.0	134.0	119.3	165.9			
Logging	32,866	835,215	25.42	24.15	325.9	319.7	257.9	456.5	425.4	368.4			
Mining	20,874	834,745	39.99	36.45	87.8	66.2	69.4	77.2	68.7	78.9			
Communications	13,224	445,486	33.69	33.50	133.1	132.1	109.3	163.5	160.4	130.0			
Transportation	44,112	1,775,304	40.25	39.53	117.0	126.0	115.1	136.9	143.7	138.3			
Construction	47,478	1,535,775	32.35	30.11	83.2	82.8	67.4	106.5	98.6	83.9			
Services	20,761	413,037	19.89	19.77	114.6	114.8	108.7	147.0	143.6	134.9			
Trade	77,569	2,186,303	28.19	27.34	109.1	117.9	103.5	129.1	135.4	115.9			
Ontario - All Industries	719,656	23,272,765	32.34	29.96	107.6	106.8	114.3	128.1	117.7	138.9			
Prairie Provinces													
Manufacturing	88,453	2,188,134	31.97	30.61	124.9	126.2	135.8	151.3	146.5	162.8			
Animal products - edible	14,129	432,082	30.68	28.56	157.8	175.2	174.3	186.4	193.3	200.6			
Lumber products	4,072	111,941	27.49	25.24	105.2	99.9	111.4	134.8	117.5	141.1			
Plant products - edible	6,325	182,100	28.79	25.45	141.9	148.4	142.9	162.2	167.5	153.4			
Textile products	4,727	104,860	22.18	19.15	112.8	98.2	115.5	143.3	107.6	134.4			
Iron and steel	19,593	710,130	36.24	34.85	105.7	106.4	127.6	139.3	132.6	164.3			
Mining	13,458	586,446	43.58	39.54	123.4	120.4	126.8	160.1	141.8	160.2			
Communications	5,200	153,781	29.57	30.53	122.6	123.1	109.6	140.5	145.6	123.4			
Transportation	38,290	1,548,391	40.44	40.97	123.7	125.3	120.0	147.5	151.6	140.4			
Construction	21,333	662,461	31.05	30.16	65.3	72.6	54.5	90.5	97.8	74.8			
Services	8,996	182,731	20.31	19.49	123.7	122.0	114.0	152.9	144.7	135.2			
Trade	40,017	1,146,845	28.66	27.19	117.3	130.0	115.5	139.3	146.6	128.5			
Prairies - All Industries	199,620	6,558,931	32.86	31.71	113.3	117.4	113.3	140.6	140.7	137.5			
British Columbia													
Manufacturing	69,559	2,509,127	36.07	32.20	122.3	127.6	155.0	153.9	145.3	199.9			
Animal products - edible	5,935	183,365	30.90	30.57	124.9	131.2	108.5	149.3	155.2	132.4			
Lumber products	17,731	602,191	33.96	29.76	96.1	95.9	93.5	123.5	108.0	119.2			
Plant products - edible	4,806	139,398	29.00	26.96	125.2	143.0	135.6	162.5	172.5	171.2			
Pulp and paper	7,979	306,131	38.24	35.53	119.0	119.7	111.2	142.7	133.3	122.7			
Iron and steel	18,976	763,213	40.22	33.18	157.7	174.6	332.2	214.8	196.1	448.1			
Non-ferrous metal products	3,330	147,541	44.31	42.80	100.9	100.4	99.3	127.2	122.3	109.2			
Logging	10,261	397,986	38.79	36.85	111.6	112.0	117.0	110.0	104.9	116.6			
Mining	8,116	339,954	41.89	38.32	80.3	79.3	73.0	97.1	87.6	85.3			
Transportation	17,316	671,820	38.80	38.26	131.6	131.7	120.4	165.6	163.5	145.4			
Construction	13,209	436,430	33.04	30.37	103.3	101.1	86.3	134.7	121.4	111.4			
Services	6,197	140,129	22.61	21.80	137.7	137.4	123.4	173.7	167.2	153.4			
Trade	20,673	574,778	27.80	26.66	123.0	130.4	111.6	152.7	155.1	134.4			
B. C. - All Industries	149,425	5,168,292	34.72	32.10	116.2	121.3	127.5	144.7	137.3	157.0			

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1946, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Jan. 1, 1946 and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at February 1, 1946, January 1, 1946 and February 1, 1945, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1946	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1946	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.								
			Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls					
			Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945			
Montreal													
Manufacturing	170,503	5,572,592	32.68	29.20	111.5	109.9	134.6	141.6	124.7	175.1			
Plant products - edible	9,189	268,262	29.19	28.47	103.5	99.1	104.2	139.7	130.4	129.0			
Pulp and paper	10,723	357,017	33.29	30.58	132.7	130.9	120.1	155.6	141.2	134.3			
Textiles	34,029	871,035	25.60	22.28	104.5	97.2	103.3	135.9	110.0	129.2			
Tobacco	6,276	168,119	26.79	20.36	107.6	108.0	114.5	166.2	128.8	173.4			
Iron and steel	46,652	1,836,944	39.38	33.24	101.5	105.3	170.2	127.6	111.8	219.3			
Communications	4,573	184,882	40.58	40.22	143.5	141.7	118.2	168.2	153.6	126.4			
Transportation	10,490	359,861	34.31	32.03	84.9	94.9	76.6	103.8	108.4	95.3			
Construction	14,203	451,004	31.75	28.44	126.5	115.6	102.1	165.1	127.1	121.9			
Services	10,968	237,214	21.63	20.43	135.3	131.2	126.5	169.4	155.1	164.6			
Trade	36,126	1,031,959	28.57	27.21	115.9	124.1	109.3	132.6	135.1	120.2			
Montreal - All Industries	246,940	7,840,520	31.75	28.81	112.7	112.5	125.6	139.7	126.6	168.2			
Quebec													
Manufacturing	13,853	397,828	28.72	26.72	86.3	90.7	155.4	114.3	111.6	218.8			
Chemicals	998	35,864	35.94	32.08	23.0	28.1	168.7	45.5	50.8	312.3			
Iron and steel	2,096	81,279	38.78	37.19	82.9	83.5	277.3	109.3	105.6	323.4			
Transportation	1,150	36,313	31.58	32.78	125.1	120.7	123.3	151.3	151.5	146.7			
Construction	2,213	66,385	30.00	26.87	95.8	102.3	93.5	160.7	153.7	146.7			
Services	1,547	27,373	17.69	16.22	138.7	137.6	132.6	179.2	162.8	161.3			
Trade	4,147	97,427	23.49	22.15	124.2	136.8	113.7	144.4	149.8	129.5			
Quebec - All Industries	23,318	638,767	27.39	25.62	96.9	102.0	140.9	126.7	124.6	192.7			
Toronto													
Manufacturing	156,027	5,156,830	33.05	30.68	111.5	109.8	133.4	136.1	124.4	163.1			
Plant products - edible	12,930	340,013	26.30	25.57	117.4	115.4	115.8	129.4	123.7	119.5			
Pulp and paper	19,004	644,461	33.91	32.47	125.0	123.1	110.9	144.0	135.7	124.0			
Textiles	19,954	540,297	27.08	25.41	100.9	97.7	98.2	127.9	116.1	123.5			
Chemicals	10,750	354,324	32.96	31.70	134.2	134.0	197.0	170.5	183.7	218.2			
Electrical apparatus	13,308	447,960	33.66	31.55	140.4	135.8	153.8	170.4	154.6	186.0			
Iron and steel	31,571	1,151,414	36.47	32.53	88.6	88.1	153.4	112.6	99.9	197.9			
Communications	4,132	168,394	40.75	39.91	139.2	136.8	111.3	164.7	158.5	128.3			
Transportation	10,212	356,598	34.92	34.53	134.4	135.7	129.3	155.6	155.5	148.1			
Construction	8,250	312,181	37.84	32.95	99.3	98.8	75.3	118.8	102.8	95.8			
Services	10,787	228,191	21.15	21.21	109.3	110.7	105.7	145.6	142.4	136.1			
Trade	40,188	1,211,889	30.16	30.15	113.4	120.6	107.4	130.5	139.8	116.0			
Toronto - All Industries	229,731	7,441,147	32.39	30.58	112.9	112.9	124.9	138.0	128.4	149.7			
Ottawa													
Manufacturing	9,554	298,210	31.21	30.15	95.4	94.8	113.2	119.6	114.7	144.6			
Pulp and paper	3,293	107,331	32.59	30.12	117.5	113.4	111.3	133.9	119.4	125.9			
Iron and steel	1,925	64,472	33.49	31.99	57.5	61.8	108.4	85.6	87.8	170.2			
Construction	2,466	65,885	26.72	25.29	100.1	96.0	70.6	114.5	103.9	90.4			
Services	2,432	41,627	17.12	16.84	134.6	135.1	125.6	167.5	165.4	153.0			
Trade	5,357	130,924	24.44	22.52	123.7	139.0	116.5	145.3	150.5	133.6			
Ottawa - All Industries	21,877	607,478	27.77	26.46	109.4	112.0	111.4	131.5	128.1	136.9			
Hamilton													
Manufacturing	45,909	1,501,867	32.71	30.40	104.0	101.4	115.5	120.6	109.2	141.5			
Textiles	6,924	157,207	22.70	19.70	100.0	95.7	96.0	113.5	94.3	113.2			
Electrical apparatus	6,379	204,182	32.01	32.52	122.5	117.6	130.1	148.1	144.5	176.5			
Iron and steel	20,288	749,649	36.95	34.13	93.1	91.7	117.1	108.2	99.5	143.2			
Construction	2,498	85,070	34.06	28.30	99.4	100.7	69.1	127.1	107.0	89.6			
Trade	4,775	132,611	27.77	25.69	107.0	123.5	104.9	127.4	137.1	117.5			
Hamilton - All Industries	56,189	1,807,294	32.15	29.82	105.3	104.4	112.7	122.9	113.0	137.6			
Windsor													
Manufacturing	26,971	1,180,894	43.78	34.90	96.5	73.2	122.5	107.2	64.8	142.9			
Iron and steel	21,131	967,408	45.78	34.66	89.8	62.8	120.5	101.0	53.3	142.7			
Construction	891	32,298	36.25	35.83	140.0	103.4	105.3	171.5	125.2	130.1			
Trade	1,731	49,142	28.39	26.39	108.6	127.0	126.8	116.3	126.5	117.0			
Windsor - All Industries	31,452	1,324,828	42.12	34.17	99.2	78.9	122.1	110.7	71.4	142.8			
Winnipeg													
Manufacturing	31,917	991,536	31.07	29.05	119.1	118.8	134.9	145.3	135.6	159.5			
Animal products - edible	5,558	175,652	31.60	27.98	150.2	170.1	163.5	182.1	182.6	194.2			
Textiles	3,780	82,134	21.73	18.61	111.5	95.2	115.7	136.7	101.0	128.6			
Chemicals	1,071	35,447	33.10	30.13	187.7	198.4	532.6	237.8	228.9	648.8			
Iron and steel	9,788	349,883	35.75	33.54	102.0	99.8	125.5	133.2	122.3	153.5			
Communications	1,463	59,319	26.88	28.41	118.3	118.4	99.2	113.8	122.4	106.0			
Transportation	4,088	140,749	34.43	34.11	141.7	143.3	130.3	165.8	166.2	148.7			
Construction	2,333	77,703	33.31	29.37	52.4	53.8	27.5	58.2	52.7	30.5			
Services	3,582	69,280	19.34	17.80	143.4	143.3	126.6	165.4	152.1	146.4			
Trade	16,502	477,873	28.96	27.14	119.5	137.1	120.7	141.4	152.0	132.4			
Winnipeg - All Industries	59,698	1,796,916	30.00	28.16	115.9	120.7	120.5	136.5	133.4	137.0			
Vancouver													
Manufacturing	33,518	1,208,758	36.06	31.73	136.1	141.8	199.5	174.0	169.5	262.0			
Lumber products	6,624	222,433	33.58	29.62	110.7	107.1	103.2	131.5	112.2	122.2			
Iron and steel	12,735	528,844	41.53	33.12	151.2	171.7	359.2	214.9	194.6	484.6			
Communications	2,960	82,526	27.88	30.95	127.3	126.7	114.8	144.6	159.8	135.4			
Transportation	8,337	292,591	35.10	33.54	151.9	152.1	153.5	171.9	164.5	143.4			
Construction	4,551	161,254	35.43	32.22	143.8	141.4	105.3	181.2	162.5	130.6			
Services	4,385	100,320	22.88	22.59	142.8	142.0	127.4	177.0	173.8	154.6			
Trade	15,831	450,859	28.48	27.49	122.9	128.9	111.2	154.1	156.1	155.4			
Vancouver - All Industries	69,589	2,296,532	33.00	30.40	135.2	139.2	157.1	168.8	160.2	201.8			

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1, 1946, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at Feb.1 and Jan.1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Feb. 1, Jan. 1, 1946 and Feb. 1, 1945, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb.1, 1946	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb.1, 1946	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.									
			Feb.1 1946	Jan.1 1946	Employment			Payrolls						
					Feb.1 1946	Jan.1 1946	Feb.1 1945	Feb.1 1946	Jan.1 1946	Feb.1 1945				
Halifax														
Manufacturing	10,558	347,310	32.90	28.41	142.4	140.8	161.3	206.7	176.5	257.5				
Plant products - edible	942	22,201	23.57	23.33	70.9	72.5	70.5	101.6	102.7	95.4				
Iron and steel	6,620	234,545	35.43	28.63	212.0	209.2	256.9	299.5	238.9	407.6				
Transportation	4,728	108,494	22.95	23.46	401.2	314.0	488.9	361.2	289.0	623.0				
Construction	2,006	53,338	31.57	26.05	83.4	93.3	96.7	94.3	87.0	107.8				
Services	1,088	19,433	17.87	17.60	99.9	99.7	100.1	117.7	115.7	107.3				
Trade	4,527	115,117	25.43	24.00	120.7	126.5	115.0	143.5	142.0	132.1				
- All Industries	24,767	709,436	28.64	26.22	141.1	136.9	155.0	177.8	157.9	217.9				
Saint John														
Manufacturing	5,382	165,550	30.76	28.69	107.3	109.1	142.3	152.0	144.0	218.0				
Iron and steel	1,542	57,075	37.01	33.65	102.9	112.1	186.8	154.9	153.4	324.2				
Trade	2,751	74,026	26.91	25.17	101.7	103.6	91.1	137.7	131.3	116.8				
- All Industries	13,737	396,871	28.89	26.84	131.0	125.0	137.3	175.2	159.3	193.9				
Sherbrooke														
Manufacturing	7,318	180,943	24.73	22.09	102.1	100.3	107.6	120.8	106.0	134.6				
Textiles	4,116	84,426	20.51	20.51	96.8	96.2	98.5	108.0	107.3	122.0				
Iron and steel	1,894	53,014	33.45	24.82	94.4	92.2	117.9	121.0	87.7	147.4				
- All Industries	9,151	228,211	24.94	22.73	103.8	102.6	106.0	123.3	111.0	130.7				
Three Rivers														
Manufacturing	6,569	204,645	31.15	29.85	108.7	105.7	138.6	124.0	115.6	149.8				
Pulp and paper	2,698	106,230	39.37	36.83	105.3	105.1	98.3	128.1	119.6	108.8				
Textiles	2,180	41,699	19.13	17.65	93.7	92.1	95.5	103.3	93.8	103.0				
- All Industries	8,245	247,196	29.98	28.61	103.2	101.6	123.3	121.6	114.0	139.3				
Kitchener														
Manufacturing	15,053	444,038	29.50	26.41	124.0	121.4	116.9	160.1	135.0	154.3				
Waterloo														
Animal products - edible	1,265	37,611	29.73	28.64	117.3	118.4	118.1	142.4	138.3	150.9				
Leather products	1,617	50,039	30.95	28.42	97.3	97.3	92.9	133.9	123.0	126.9				
Lumber products	1,659	47,999	28.93	26.78	131.5	130.3	114.0	164.5	150.7	144.1				
Rubber products	5,149	155,978	30.29	24.33	155.0	149.0	145.3	196.4	151.6	189.0				
Textiles	1,609	37,395	23.24	16.98	93.2	89.6	98.5	122.6	86.1	116.1				
Iron and steel	1,389	45,972	33.10	26.41	136.7	139.1	134.3	163.1	131.5	172.4				
- All Industries	17,791	527,608	29.67	26.00	118.3	116.9	111.2	154.9	133.5	148.2				
London														
Manufacturing	14,243	430,685	30.24	27.86	122.9	119.3	126.0	147.8	132.1	148.3				
Plant products - edible	2,115	56,027	26.49	26.00	217.6	128.8	144.2	160.8	152.8	141.7				
Pulp and paper	1,907	57,891	30.35	26.60	121.7	123.7	102.1	139.5	124.2	114.5				
Textiles	1,316	27,893	21.20	21.57	79.9	79.3	79.5	89.3	90.9	84.2				
Iron and steel	4,020	134,554	33.47	31.00	139.4	128.5	164.0	166.7	143.9	204.0				
Trade	2,794	78,132	27.96	27.59	116.2	116.9	104.6	133.7	132.5	112.4				
- All Industries	21,536	646,376	30.01	28.20	120.8	118.2	119.8	143.4	131.8	140.3				
Ft. William														
Manufacturing	5,579	211,000	37.82	36.33	61.7	60.5	128.4	87.1	82.1	184.4				
Pt. Arthur														
Pulp and paper	2,001	75,965	37.96	38.03	127.4	122.3	118.0	131.4	126.3	118.1				
Iron and steel	2,470	98,436	39.85	37.28	36.6	36.3	130.9	59.3	56.1	209.9				
Transportation	1,427	52,081	36.48	33.11	100.9	166.3	112.6	88.0	123.8	97.0				
Trade	1,436	37,034	25.79	24.77	105.0	117.8	100.7	126.6	136.7	112.1				
- All Industries	9,670	333,514	34.49	32.93	68.5	74.1	111.0	88.3	90.9	149.4				
Regina														
Manufacturing	2,280	75,685	33.20	31.65	103.5	108.9	135.4	116.9	117.2	155.9				
Animal products - edible	601	18,912	31.30	28.99	153.0	184.4	167.3	169.1	188.7	172.6				
Iron and steel	221	7,945	35.95	32.21	31.9	31.6	150.3	40.0	35.5	199.7				
Trade	3,777	102,042	27.02	25.56	109.6	124.5	107.9	133.4	143.3	124.9				
- All Industries	9,582	278,885	29.11	27.95	105.5	113.4	108.1	133.9	138.2	135.7				
Saskatoon														
Manufacturing	2,126	64,281	30.24	30.20	174.6	180.0	166.7	197.0	202.8	187.1				
Animal products - edible	948	26,425	27.87	29.58	261.2	267.5	255.1	275.9	299.9	284.7				
Trade	2,435	66,150	27.17	25.79	113.5	123.2	106.6	145.5	149.9	126.2				
- All Industries	6,449	180,104	27.93	27.29	129.3	136.0	120.2	163.9	168.5	146.2				
Calgary														
Manufacturing	7,700	260,799	33.97	32.70	128.4	129.1	140.2	148.3	143.9	166.3				
Animal products - edible	1,374	42,940	31.18	27.52	147.3	152.2	163.6	163.5	149.2	177.5				
Plant products - edible	903	25,398	28.13	29.06	124.4	125.3	109.9	143.8	149.6	134.4				
Iron and steel	1,971	71,160	36.10	34.66	106.3	108.6	160.7	130.1	127.6	211.8				
Construction	1,028	33,288	32.38	29.92	57.2	59.6	39.6	90.3	86.8	59.6				
Trade	5,563	183,504	29.41	28.68	111.1	117.0	109.6	135.1	136.7	122.9				
- All Industries	18,077	577,349	31.94	31.00	114.0	116.4	114.5	139.2	138.0	137.3				
Edmonton														
Manufacturing	7,264	233,294	32.12	31.18	134.5	138.3	140.2	172.8	172.5	175.2				
Animal products - edible	3,088	96,670	31.31	31.12	160.2	179.2	185.4	191.6	213.0	213.4				
Iron and steel	1,480	55,785	37.69	34.92	121.0	118.3	115.6	176.9	160.2	167.3				
Construction	1,394	45,354	32.54	26.10	140.0	145.7	82.7	138.9	116.9	107.0				
Trade	5,175	142,899	27.61	26.02	142.1	155.6	136.4	166.2	171.6	149.5				
- All Industries	17,701	531,914	30.05	28.81	130.2	135.6	126.0	159.4	158.3	150.2				
Victoria														
Manufacturing	6,178	217,030	35.13	30.04	162.9	165.1	236.3	197.2	170.9	315.0				
Lumber products	1,091	37,633	34.91	29.69	105.4	98.8	116.9	136.2	108.9	143.9				
Iron and steel	3,275	120,743	36.87	29.93	247.9	257.7	466.1	298.3	251.8	634.4				
Transportation	1,026	35,049	34.16	35.52	168.0	173.9	147.3	177.9	191.4	146.4				
Trade	2,387	57,009	23.88	22.35	116.5	130.3	104.4	131.9	138.1	115.4				
- All Industries	11,968	374,524	31.29	27.98	143.8	145.3	166.3	175.5	162.0	226.7				

Table 11.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Feb. 1, 1946, Oct. 1, 1945 and Apr. 1, 1945.

Industries	Feb. 1, 1946			Oct. 1, 1945			Apr. 1, 1945		
	Total	Women	P.C.	Total	Women	P.C.	Total	Women	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	956,365	235,202	24.6	989,730	257,617	26.0	1,116,933	304,106	27.2
Animal products - edible	44,997	8,499	18.9	48,057	9,987	20.8	41,599	9,144	22.0
Fur and products	3,672	1,397	39.0	3,498	1,402	40.1	3,187	1,251	39.3
Leather and products	30,963	12,436	40.2	29,602	12,273	41.5	29,219	12,400	42.4
Boots and shoes	18,945	8,147	43.0	18,207	9,064	44.3	17,772	7,964	44.8
Lumber and products	63,726	6,719	10.5	68,702	7,680	11.2	65,241	8,444	12.9
Rough and dressed lumber	33,335	2,244	6.7	38,151	2,609	6.8	34,585	2,623	8.2
Furniture	13,347	1,585	11.9	12,644	1,777	14.1	11,952	1,934	16.3
Other lumber products	17,044	2,890	17.0	17,907	3,294	18.4	18,704	3,787	20.2
Plant products - edible	53,247	17,977	33.8	67,827	26,700	39.5	52,628	19,730	37.6
Pulp and paper products	95,268	20,992	22.0	92,561	20,963	22.6	85,921	20,471	23.8
Pulp and paper	40,465	2,634	6.5	41,039	2,988	7.0	36,887	2,834	7.7
Paper products	18,577	7,381	39.7	17,667	7,293	41.3	16,762	7,109	42.4
Printing and publishing	36,226	10,977	30.3	33,895	10,785	31.8	32,282	10,528	32.6
Rubber products	23,210	6,493	27.9	21,334	6,468	29.8	22,830	7,298	32.0
Textile products	142,712	81,805	57.2	138,608	82,323	59.4	140,122	84,042	60.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	52,551	21,752	41.4	49,672	21,940	44.2	49,992	22,587	45.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,108	9,032	42.8	21,743	9,662	44.4	22,438	10,251	45.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	13,589	6,101	44.9	12,376	5,777	46.7	12,262	5,791	47.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	13,255	5,008	37.8	11,752	4,765	40.6	11,841	5,022	42.4
Hosiery and knit goods	24,031	15,714	65.4	22,574	15,183	67.3	22,321	15,222	68.2
Garments and personal furnishings	49,661	35,400	71.3	50,806	36,039	72.1	60,670	36,387	71.8
Other textile products	16,469	8,739	53.0	15,556	8,562	55.0	17,139	9,846	57.4
Tobacco	12,073	6,895	57.1	10,456	6,398	61.2	12,029	7,792	64.8
Beverages	15,618	2,944	18.3	15,792	3,211	20.3	13,906	2,843	20.4
Chemicals and allied products	41,616	11,788	28.3	46,916	13,865	29.6	76,169	27,116	35.6
Clay, glass and stone products	17,723	3,144	17.7	16,693	3,524	21.1	15,452	3,428	22.2
Electric light and power	20,531	2,458	11.9	20,421	2,675	12.6	17,916	2,434	13.6
Electrical apparatus	41,854	13,851	33.1	39,354	14,099	35.8	43,009	17,891	41.6
Iron and steel products	274,860	23,626	8.5	293,735	30,180	10.3	405,024	57,043	14.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	34,151	2,441	7.1	31,612	2,430	7.7	33,750	3,207	9.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	24,014	2,978	12.0	22,788	2,919	12.8	23,615	3,693	15.6
Agricultural implements	13,631	716	5.3	11,699	893	7.7	11,182	1,668	14.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	100,248	6,310	6.3	102,451	8,913	8.7	166,218	24,593	14.8
Automobiles and parts	32,140	3,496	10.9	25,649	3,905	15.5	42,760	6,064	14.2
Aircraft and parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	29,066	1,407	4.8	44,457	2,535	5.7	63,477	3,788	6.0
Heating appliances	6,192	490	7.9	5,707	617	9.1	6,201	710	11.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	10,687	819	7.7	15,002	1,292	8.5	17,957	2,091	11.6
Foundry and machine shop products	8,950	624	7.0	8,638	683	7.9	10,316	1,023	9.9
Firearms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other iron and steel products	47,930	7,941	16.6	44,109	8,436	19.1	72,308	16,290	22.6
Non-ferrous metal products	39,800	7,141	17.9	41,769	8,105	19.4	55,856	13,114	23.5
Non-metallic mineral products	16,334	1,511	9.3	16,547	1,558	9.4	16,289	1,553	9.6
Miscellaneous	17,202	5,836	33.9	17,658	6,303	35.7	19,385	8,031	40.4
LOGGING	103,457	1,587	1.5	61,968	1,160	1.9	80,380	1,384	1.7
MINING	71,078	1,719	2.4	67,631	1,926	2.8	70,339	2,088	3.0
Coal	28,611	289	1.1	24,933	324	1.3	26,137	348	1.3
Metallic ores	33,969	789	2.3	30,403	883	2.9	33,480	1,014	3.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,479	641	6.1	12,295	719	5.8	10,722	726	6.8
COMMUNICATIONS	34,179	18,347	53.7	33,179	18,503	55.8	30,048	17,056	56.8
Telegraphs	7,800	2,109	27.0	7,830	2,369	30.3	7,299	2,240	30.7
Telephones	26,270	16,210	61.7	25,276	16,121	63.8	22,674	14,803	65.3
TRANSPORTATION	156,243	12,212	7.8	164,463	13,430	8.2	155,910	12,958	8.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	51,160	4,648	9.1	50,581	4,968	9.6	47,144	5,127	10.9
Steam railways	87,490	6,830	7.8	89,983	7,223	8.0	87,538	7,047	8.1
Shipping and stevedoring	17,598	725	4.1	23,899	1,239	5.2	21,229	782	3.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	130,454	3,399	2.6	159,798	3,483	2.2	111,262	3,797	3.4
Building	54,015	2,059	3.1	53,977	2,012	3.7	36,493	2,059	5.6
Highway	39,417	1,142	2.9	62,084	1,180	1.9	34,960	1,429	4.1
Railway	37,022	150	0.5	43,737	283	0.6	39,809	309	0.8
SERVICES	52,744	29,855	56.6	52,467	30,201	57.6	49,603	29,435	59.3
Hotels and restaurants	34,192	19,164	55.1	34,427	18,674	54.2	32,518	16,119	56.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18,562	11,691	65.1	18,040	11,527	63.9	17,095	11,316	66.2
TRADE	198,054	96,924	43.9	195,313	91,357	46.8	188,540	92,012	48.8
Retail	143,352	72,606	50.6	142,287	76,578	53.8	139,513	77,477	56.8
Wholesale	54,702	24,318	44.5	53,026	14,779	27.9	49,027	14,135	28.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,701,579	399,245	22.9	1,724,549	417,677	24.2	1,803,015	462,834	25.7
FINANCE	70,357	37,164	52.9	65,312	36,963	53.3	66,675	36,023	54.0
Banks and trust companies	39,944	23,998	60.1	39,764	23,005	60.1	38,594	23,303	60.4
Brokerage and stock market	2,812	1,086	38.5	2,373	1,005	42.4	1,980	905	45.7
Insurance	27,601	12,080	43.8	27,235	12,053	44.3	26,101	11,915	45.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,771,936	426,409	24.1	1,793,921	464,540	25.3	1,869,650	499,857	26.7

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